THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of General Grant.

Great Reduction of Military Expenditures

Reports of the Military Commanders.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The following is General Grant's Report as General-in-Chief and Secretary of War *ad interim*:—

A long war had entailed upon the army practices of extravagance totally unjustifiable in time of peace; and as the increase of the regular army since 1860 (now almost the entire army) is officered by men whose army experience does not go back to that period (and therefore they may not know but their indulgences at the expense of the General Government are all legitimate), retrenchment was the first subject to attract my attention. During the Rebellion ambulances and mounted orderlies at every headquarters had come into use; and since the Rebellion they have been continued, if not at every post of a single company, at least generally throughout the army. A discontinuance of this evil was necessary both to the discipline and efficiency of the army and the relief of the Treasury. Orders were therefore given for breaking it up and seeing to its execution.

The Bureau of Rebel Archives was transferred to the Adjutant-General's Department, as was a so the Bureau for the Exchange of Prisoners, etc., thus relieving from Government employment a large number of clerks and several officers who had, to that date, been continued in service.

Supplying large armies for a period of four years of hostilities necessarily led to an accumulation of stores of all sorts far beyond the wants of our present establishment for many years to come. Many of these articles are of a perishable nature; besides being borne on the returns of officers accountable for them, they had to be stored and guarded, although the cost of care per annum might be greater than their value. Under my direction all these surplus and useless stores in the Quartermaster's Department were ordered sold, and the balance distributed for use to troops as they may be wanted. This release a large number of storehouses for which rent is being paid, and also discharges a large number of civil employés of Government.

During the last summer, and summer before I caused inspections to be made of various routes of travel and supply through the territory between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast. The cost of maintaining troops in that section was so enormous that I desired, if possible, to reduce it. This I have been enabled to do, to some extent, from the information obtained by these inspections; but for the present the military establishments between the lines designated must be maintained at a great cost per man. The completion of these roads will also go far towards a permanent settlement of our Indian difficulties. There is good reason to hope that negotiations now going on with the hostile tribes of Indians will result, if not in permanent peace, at least in a suspension of hostilities until the railroads are pushed through that portion of the Indian territory where they are giving the most trouble.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

From the report of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, I make the following synopsis:—

No changes have been made in the organization and practical working of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, except such as have been caused by the appointment of District Commanders under the Reconstruction act.

The detail of officers serving with troops has enabled the Commissioner to reduce the number of bureau agents. Twenty-eight civil agents have been discharged and forty-eight detailed officers relieved.

The freedmen, as a people, are making rapid progress in education, in mechanic arts, and in all braches of industry.

The amount of "abandoned land" now in possession of the Bureau is 216,024 acres, much of which is swamp land, and scarcely any affording revenue. The number of buildings of town property is 950.

The business of adjusting the claims of colored soldiers has greatly increased in good results. The total number of claims presented during the year is 5535, of which 755 have been finally adjusted, and 4266 are now awaiting action in the Treasury Department. The amount collected and paid to claimants has been $64,494 29; certificates received by the Commissioner and ordered paid, under Act of Congress approved March 29, 1867, amounting to $690,712 99.

Transportation has been furnished to 778 refugees, and to 16,931 freedmen, to enable them to reach places where they can provide for themselves. Teachers and agents have also received transportation. Railroad accounts for transportation have been audited, amounting to $102,203 99, and the amount paid by the disbursing officer has been $127,754 63.

Hospitals are being rapidly closed and dispensaries substituted, as a more economical mode of giving relief to the sick. The number of refugees treated during the year ending August 31, 1867, is 8853, of whom 195 died, or 2 2-10 per cent. The number of freedmen treated is 135,296: died, 4640, 3 4-10 per cent. The number of commissioned medical officers and private physicians employed by the Bureau has been 178, of whom 105 were on duty at the end of the year.

No adequate provision has been made for the insane, either by State or municipal authorities; but they are cared for in separate wards of Bureau hospitals. The average cost of furnishing medical attendance and medicines during the year has been $2 73 for each patient.

The total expenditures for the Medical Department have been $391,890.

Commissary supplies have been issued to a limited extent. It has been found impracticable to discontinue such issues altogether. The average number of rations for the year ending September 1867, was 21,663 per day. In the latter part of winter the destitution became so great that urgent appeals were made for a more general distribution of supplies. The total amount of supplies furnished by means of the Relief Fund has been 850,688 pounds of pork and bacon, and 6,809,296 pounds of corn. The number of persons receiving relief is regarded as beyond question. The average number has been 56 000, the largest number being in July, 82,000. The whole expense has been $445,593 84, i e., nearly $1 to each person for the period of four months, or 62 per month. This special relief was discontinued in August, the funds and supplies remaining on hand being reserved for those who may require help during the coming winter.

The schools have increased in number and usefulness. Normal and training schools are well attended. The total of day and night schools reported, including industrial, but not the Sunday Schools, is 2297, with 2442 teachers and 150,735 scholars; an increase of 40,000 since last annual report. Of these, 1056 schools are sustained wholly or in part by freedmen, and 291 buildings are owned by them. Of the teachers, 999 are colored and 1388 white.

The average amount of tuition paid per month by the freedmen has been $1 4 5.

Finances.—Appropriation for the year ending July 1, 1868, $3 536 3 0 5.

Total expenditures from Oct. 1, 1866, to Aug. 31, 1867 (eleven months), $3,597,397 65.

The principal items of expenditures are:—For schools and school buildings $393,915 79; subsistence stores, $1,460 326 28; transportation, $227,7 4 68; salaries of agents, clerks, etc., $521,221 41; medical department, $331,161 21; quarters and fuel, $135,099 64; clothing, $116,688 80.

The balance of the expenditure, $251,199 86, has been for printing, postage, and other contingencies.

The surplus from the unexpended appropriations of 1866, with the balance of the appropriation of this year, will be sufficient for the purposes of the Bureau during the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. In addition to the above proper expenditures, the disbursing officer has paid back to colored soldiers, or their heirs, retained State bounties to the amount of $61,729 83, and has paid claims of colored soldiers, under joint resolution of Congress approved March 29, 1867, to the amount of $450,870 98.

Apprenticeship in Maryland still holds large numbers of colored children in virtual slavery. The evils and cruelties resulting from this system, sanctioned by the State laws, are matters of constant complaint. As many as two thousand cases have been presented in a single county.

Education.—In all the schools in the District of Columbia and Western Virginia there have been 7926 scholars and 228 teachers. In West Virginia the schools have been sustained in part from the public school fund, where an impartial system of free schools exists. In the District of Columbia the colored schools are also entitled to a proportionate share of the public school fund, but the city authorities have not yet paid the entire sum claimed. It is probable, however, that the trustees of the colored schools will recover all that is due, and in future receive an equitable share of the public funds, in which case the colored schools will be independent of the Bureau. Several institutions of higher grade than common schools have been established, and have made a good beginning. Among these are the National Theological Institute, in Washington, under the auspices of the Baptist denomination; the normal school and college at Harper's Ferry, conducted by the Free-will Baptists, and the Howard University in the District of Columbia, which is designed to be national, and free to all. The normal and preparatory department has been opened with about sixty scholars, and buildings are now being erected for other departments.

To provide cheap homes for industrious colored men, a farm has been purchased, surveyed into acre lots, and sold at cost. The lots have been taken up rapidly, and payments upon them promptly made. Expenditures have fallen below the original estimates. No further appropriation of funds is asked for. As the Bureau will expire next July, unless extended by Congress, no funds are estimated for the next fiscal year. In case the Bureau is not extended, it is recommended by the Commissioner that proper arrangements be made with the State authorities for the care of indigent classes; that the educational work be continued under the direction of the Bureau of Education, or other United States agency, with full power and means to maintain and extend the present system; and that the Claim Division be continued in connection with the War Department as long as it may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War.

This is but a brief abstract of the report of the Commissioners of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. Special attention to the report itself is respectfully invited. No recommendation is made at the present time respecting the continuance or discontinuance of this Bureau. During the session of Congress facts may develop themselves requiring special legislation in the premises, when the necessary recommendations can be made.

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT

comprises the State of Virginia, Brevet Major-General J. M Schofield commanding. In assuming command the principle was announced by General Schofield that the military power conferred by act of Congress on the District Commander would be used only so far as was necessary to accomplish the purposes for which the power was conferred. The civil Government was interfered with only when necessary, and the wisdom of the policy has been demonstrated by the result. The instances of complaint of the action of the civil Courts become exceedingly rare. Still the evil which existed prior to the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, though mitigated by the increased efficiency of civil officers, was not removed. It was an evil in the jury system, apparent at all times, and fully developed by the natural antagonism between loyalist and Rebel, or the prejudice between white and black, existing throughout the South since the Rebellion. The first idea was to admit blacks on juries and prescribe a test of loyalty. But as the requirement of a unanimous verdict must give very inadequate protection where strong prejudice of class or caste exists, and as a military change of jury system would be but temporary, it was determined to leave its change to the Convention soon to meet, and be content with a system of military commissions. Such Commissioners were appointed from officers of the army and Freedmen's Bureau for the different cities and counties of the State, with powers of justices of the peace, while the State was divided into subdistricts, under commanders whose powers were ultimately increased to those of Circuit Judges, taking jurisdiction only in cases where civil authorities failed to do justice. The system has given a large measure of protection to all classes of citizens, with slight interference with the civil courts.

Since the publication of the Act of March 23, 1867, all elections have been suspended. Existing State, county, and municipal officers were continued in office. Vacancies have been filled by the District Commander. The number of removals has been five, and of appointments to fill vacancies, 103.

In executing the registration a board of officers was first appointed to select registering officers. The selections were made with great care, and the officers so selected have, with few exceptions, done their duty in the most satisfactory manner. Carefully prepared regulations for the boards of registration were issued, being made as specific as possible, so as to secure a uniform rule of disfranchisement throughout the State. In prescribing them the District Commander was controlled by the belief that the law made him responsible for its correct interpretation, as well as its faithful execution.

The results of the first session of the registering boards were all received on September 15. One hundred and fifty thousand and sixty-eight whites, and one hundred and one thousand three hundred and eighty-two colored registered; one thousand six hundred and twenty whites and two hundred and thirty-two colored being rejected. The tax list of 1866-'67 (not quite complete) returns about one hundred and thirty-six thousand white male adults, and eighty-seven thousand colored male adults. This indicates that the number of whites disfranchised, or who have failed to register, is about nineteen thousand, and that about fifteen thousand more colored men have been registered than were on the tax lists. Hence it may be inferred that nearly all male adults white or colored, not disfranchised, have been registered.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT

Romprises the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, Brevet Major-General E. R. S. Canby, commanding. Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, who was originally assigned to the command of this district, was relieved, and General Canby assigned by order of the President.

A Bureau of Civil Affairs was established to take charge of all matters pertaining to registration; and its duties were afterwards extended to include all questions of protection to person or property arising under the laws of Congress. One hundred and seventy registration precincts were established in North Caro lina, and one hundred and nine in South Carolina.

In North Carolina there were registered 1 6,660 whites and 71,657 blacks; and in South Carolina 45,751 whites and 79,585 blacks. Registration proceeded very slowly on account of slowness of communication with distant parts of the district.

Of the appropriation made by Congress, $54,802 87 have been expended, and outstanding liabilities will exceed the balance on hand $197,802 87.

The present condition of the district is so satisfactory as to warrant the belief that after the elections the number of military posts in both States can be diminished.

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT

comprises the States of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, Brevet Major-General John Pope, commanding.

On assuming command an order was issued by General Pope continuing in office State officials, but forbidding their opposing the Reconstruction acts; prohibiting elections except under those acts; and giving notice that all vacancies in civil offices would be filled by the District Commander. Becoming satisfied subsequently that State officials, while obeying the order personally, yet officially, by their patronage, encouraged papers opposing the Reconstruction act, an order was issued forbidding official patronage to such papers.

In consequence of the riot at Mobile an order was issued holding city and county officers responsible for the preservation of peace at all public meetings, and requiring the United States troops to assist them when called on. No disturbances have since occurred.

Under the laws of the state no colored person could be admitted to the jury box, and there was no surety of justice to Union, to people from the North (and especially ex-Union soldiers), or to colored persons, from juries inflamed with hostility toward such classes.

There is a very large number of cases of wrong perpetrated by such juries in the district on file.

Accordingly an order was issued directing all juries to be drawn indiscriminately from the list of voters registered by the Board of Registration.

Very few civil officers have been removed, and those, in almost every case, were removed for refusing to comply with orders. Appointments to fill vacancies have only been made where the daily business of the people demanded it.

The State Treasurers of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida have been ordered to make no payments after the appropriations of the present fiscal year have expired, save on warrants approved by the District Commander, as it is believed that a new Legislature will not continue or approve many of the appropriations made.

In executing the registration it was deemed advisable that no officer or soldier of the United States should be employed, and accordingly each Board of Registration was appointed from among the citizens living in the district, and to consist of two white men and one colored. A fixed sum was paid for registering each name, the average for the district being twenty-six cents per name.

There were registered in Georgia 95,214 whites and 98,457 colored; in Alabama, 74,450 whites and 90,350 colored; and in Florida, 11,186 whites and 15,337 colored. The amount expended in registration, etc., has been $162,825.

The appointment of delegates was made in Georgia for State senatorial Districts, and in Alabama for Representative Districts, fixed by an order. Polls were ordered to be opened at each county seat.

FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT

comprises the States of Mississipoi and Arkansas, Brevet Major-General E. O. C. Ord, commanding.

The officers of the Provisional State Government have continued in office except where they have failed to perform their duties. It is difficult to find competent men who can qualify to fill vacancies in civil offices, some of which are consequently vacant.

In consequence of the indispositions (as manifested of late) of the civil authorities in Arkansas to take action in offenses of an aggravated nature against freedmen, orders have been issued for the trial of all such cases by Military Commission, and for prompt action to be taken for the punishment of civil officers who fail to issue writs against offenders committing assaults, etc., against freedmen, and prohibiting bail for the appearance of such criminals.

In a majority of the counties of this district there are very few men who can take the test oath, and these are not disposed to defy public opinion by accepting office, unless supported by a military force afterwards.

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT

comprises the States of Louisiana and Texas, Brevet Major-General J. A. Mower commanding.

No report has yet been received from General Mower, but it is expected in time for the meeting of Congress.

Major-General P. H. Sheridan, who was originally assigned to the command of this district, was relieved, and General Hancock assigned, by the orders of the President. On the decease of Brevet Major-General Charles Griffin, designated as the officer next in rank to whom General Sheridan should turn over the command until General Hancock assumed it, General Mower succeeded to the command.

Generals Sheridan and Sickles having been relieved before the period for submitting their annual reports, none have been received from them. They have, however, been called on recently to submit reports, which may be expected before the meeting of Congress.

The territory of the United States not embraced in the five military districts is divided into military divisions (they subdivided into departments) and departments.

ANOTHER HOTEL HOMICIDE.

Man Murdered in Pitt Township—The Perpetrator of the Deed in Custody.

Another affray, fatal in its results, occurred last evening, and the perpetrator of the murderous deed is now safely in custody. It appears that Owen McGovern, the murdered man, and James Montooth, the man who slew him, were boarders at the National Hotel, corner of Penn and Boundary streets, Pitt township, and occupied the same room and bed. Montooth was formerly employed at the rolling mill of Reese, Graff & Dull, and was injured at the recent boiler explosion there, his leg being so badly hurt that he has had to walk with a stick ever since. McGovern came to the house some six weeks since to board, and was employed as puddler in Kioman's rolling mill. He was in the habit of getting intoxicated, and when in that condition was very quarrelsome and insulting.

Yesterday McGovern drank freely, and became considerably intoxicated. He returned to the house between 4 and 5 o'clock, and at a little before 6 went with the other boarders to supper. Montooth, after finishing his supper, came into the bar-room, where Mr. McCarthy, the proprietor of the house, was attending the bar. Montooth sat down on a bench near a window, where several others were sitting, and shortly afterwards McGovern came in and sat down on the bench beside Montooth, throwing himself heavily against him, and hurting his lame leg. Montooth remonstrated with him, and bade him be more careful. McGovern answered abusively, telling the other that he believed he was "playing off," and that he was not hurt at all. He also called him vile names. Montooth answered that he did not wish to quarrel. The other renewed his insulting remarks, and slapped Montooth in the face. The latter had an open pocket-knife in his hand, picking his teeth with it, and told his assailant that if he repeated the blow he would cut his throat. The other replied that he was "equal to him and his knife both," and struck him a severe blow in the face. Montooth had risen to his feet, and after this blow struck McGovern with the knife, inflicting a small but deep wound in the neck, severing a branch of one of the arteries, and penetrating the windpipe. The injured man reeled back against the bar. And as soon as his collar was removed the blood spouted from the wound in a stream, exhausting him rapidly. He was taken to his room and Dr. James Robinson called in. When he arrived, however, the patient had bled almost to death, and was so far gone that there was scarcely any hope of saving him. He rallied a little, but sank again, and died at twenty minutes before 11 o'clock.

Montooth did not attempt to escape, and had little to say of the affair. Justice McGuire issued a warrant for his arrest, and there being no officer there, gave the warrant to Andrew Henderson, a young man who resides in the neighborhood. The murderer was brought to the lock-up about eight o'clock, and delivered into the hands of Officer Rivers, who immediately locked him up.

The deceased was a young man of about twenty-five years of age. He is thought to have come from Chambersburg, and to be unmarried. The prisoner is about thirty-five years old, and is a widower. We believe he has no family.—*Pittsburg Commercial, Nov.* 30.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of Maximilian's Remains at Havana—The Escort to Vera Cruz—Padre Fischer Reported Free.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—The Austrian steam frigate Novara, with the remains of Maximilian, arrived here. She is coaling and taking in provisions. Vice-Admiral Tegethoff accompanies the remains. The Mexican Government granted an escort of one hundred mounted troops, who accompanied the cortege as far as Vera Cruz.

On arriving in the latter city the remains were placed in a *chapelle ardente* at the Cathedral, where an immense multitude visited them. There was no solemn performance or public ceremonies, but simply the celebration of a requiem mass. The barge of the Novara conveyed the remains from the mole on board the frigate, which lay at anchor near Sacrificios. The Novara sailed from Vera Cruz on the 26th. Mass was celebrated every day during the trip to Havana. The remains are in a good state of preservation. The Princess Salm-Salm has gone to New Orleans. Padre Fischer is reported to have received his liberty at the capital.

WEST INDIES.

Earthquake Shocks, Volcanic Eruptions, and a General Submarine Upheaving—Immense Losses of Life and Property—An Island Cut in Two by the Waves—Wreck of an American Schooner.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 28, via Havana, Dec 1.—The British West India mail steamship La Plata, at this port, reports that violent shocks of earthquake have been experienced at St. Thomas, St. Croix, Tortola, Peter's Island, and Little Saba.

The shocks occurred within the period from 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th to the 19th instant. Many lives and vessels have been lost.

There was also a volcanic eruption. The sea was raised fifty feet over the land, and in its retrocession swept off the populace, with immense losses of human life and merchandise.

Little Saba is divided by water in consequence of the fury with which the waves were thrown up.

The American schooner Wild Pigeon was sunk by a hurricane. The details of the loss are expected here to-day, and will be duly reported by telegram.

A Disgusted Pugilist's Wife.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer, of 26th.

The wife of Barney Duffy, the pugilist, who was captured by the police yesterday, called on him at the jail last evening. Mrs. Duffy is a good-looking and intelligent lady. She was immensely disgusted at the conduct of her husband, and made no concealment of her feelings. Barney stood before her, with his gashed and battered face, hanging his head and looking as sheepish as possible. Mrs. Duffy eyed him contemptuously for a time, and then, walking around him and eyeing from head to foot, exclaimed, "Who are you? Is this Barney Duffy? Nice-looking man, ain't you? A disgrace to your family and children. You ought to be arrested, and you ought to be made an example of. Presume you'd do the same thing again. I see your name now, around town, on those nasty sparring posters."

Barney maintained an appearance of great meekness, and said that he would never fight, and would even never again put on the gloves to spar. Mrs. Duffy sent her little boy to Beres yesterday, in hopes that he might prevail upon his father to desist; and Barney said he would have heeded him but for the jeers of his companions. Barney was released from jail this morning, on his own recognizance.

A MISAPPREHENSION.—A London newspaper says a girl recently called at Miss Rye's office to ask some questions about the English colonies. Seeing she had many misgivings about life in Australia, Miss Rye asked what she considered the special drawback to living in Victoria, to which question she received the ensuing answer:—"Oh (with a long sigh), I do hear out there they does perch upon the trees."

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 2—Noon.—Consols for money, 94 13-16; United States Five-twenties, 71 5-16; Illinois Central, 89¼; Erie Railroad, 47¾.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 2—Noon.—United States bonds, 76¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—Noon.—The cotton market is quiet. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 7¼d.; and middling Orleans at 7¼d.

Breadstuffs are quiet.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Dec. 2—2 P. M.—Consols, ex-dividend, 93¼; United States Five-twenties, 71¼ Illinois Central, 88¼; Erie Railroad, 48.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—2 P. M.—The Cotton market is steady at last quotations.

Breadstuffs—Corn, 48s. California Wheat, 15s.

Produce—Lard, 49s. Common Rosin, 7s. 6d. Other articles are without change.

Steamers Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 2.—The steamer Java, from Boston via Halifax, has arrived. The steamer Helvetia, from New York, arrived yesterday.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

The Treasury Report—Bonds of the Smithsonian Institute.

Treasurer Spinner will soon propose to Congress to sell all the stocks now held in trust for the Smithsonian Institution, Indian annuities, etc., and place the avails in the Treasury.

Such a process would make these transactions so simple as to relieve the Department from much extra labor, and all the matters pertaining to trust funds would be better understood by Congress and by the people. Had such a law existed ten years ago, the great larceny of Indian trust fund bonds from the United States could not have been perpetrated.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will not be sent to Congress until the day after the reception of the President's Message. It has been completed and in type for several days, and sent to the Sub-Treasurers throughout the country, with the customary injunctions as to its delivery to the newspapers. The Secretary denies the accuracy of the abstracts which have been made public.

It is well known he has not changed his general financial views, and a reference to his last annual report will put the public in possession of his present opinions upon many points.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis—More Political Troubles—The Weather, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—Jeff. Davis, Mrs. Davis, and Jeff.'s special friend, Mr. Wood, are still here. They were at Barnum's, but, on invitation, are at present sojourning with a special friend, who does not wish his name published.

Mr. Whitman, the newly appointed Superintendent of City Fire-alarm and Police Telegraph, was assaulted on Saturday by King, the old Superintendent, upon Whitman's demanding possession of the office. Judge Gilmer issued a bench warrant this morning for King's rearrest, to hold him under heavier bail. King also refused to initiate his successor, and Whitman, unacquainted with signals, etc., could not proceed until aided by an old operator, who volunteered to act. Thus, for a time, great danger from fires existed.

The weather is intensely cold, and the ice is now three inches thick, and we have some skating.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The schooner Lizzie L. Topley, Captain Perkins, from Bangor for New York, with lumber, while attempting to make Newport harbor in the storm of Friday night, went ashore on Beaver Tail, and became a total loss. She was 130 tons burthen. The crew were saved.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 112½@112¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 107⅝@107¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 104⅜@105.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 105¾@106.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107¾@107⅞.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅛@107⅜.
United States 10-40s, 101⅝@101¾.
June and July 7-30s, 105⅝@105¾. The market is heavy and declining.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 99½; Reading, 95¾; Canton Company, 43; Erie Railroad, 71½; Cleveland and Toledo, 102; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97¼; Michigan Central, 61½; Michigan Southern, 80; New York Central, 113½; Illinois Central, 136½; Cumberland preferred, 28; Missouri 6s, 96; Hudson River, 123½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 107⅝; do. 1864, 105⅝; do. 1865, 105⅞; Ten-forties, 101½; Seven-thirties, 106⅛. Sterling Exchange 109½. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 137¼.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Cotton quiet at 33¼@33c. Flour dull; sales of 6000 barrels State, $7 75@9 10; Ohio, $9 10@12 50; Western, $7 70@11 75; Southern, $9 40@12 75; California, $11@13 25. Wheat declining. Corn declining. Oats firmer; Western 80½@81 cents. Barley steady. Beef dull. Pork firm; new mess, $21 12½@21 25. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Entrance of Judge Ludlow upon his Second Term.

In the Common Pleas this morning, Judges Allison, Peirce and Brewster on the Bench, the oath of office as Associate Justice of this Court was administered to James R. Ludlow by Judge Allison. The Governor's commission was then read by the crier; at the conclusion of which Attorney-General Benjamin H. Brewster took occasion to congratulate the public, the Bar, the Bench, and Judge Ludlow himself, upon his re-election. He said that the people, ever since the change in the Constitution making the office of Judge elective instead of appointed, and particularly on this occasion, had shown themselves capable of governing themselves amid the wildest political excitement, and had ever secured to themselves one of the best blessings of a people—a wise and good judiciary. He closed his beautiful address by again congratulating Judge Ludlow on behalf of the public and the Bar, and extending his own personal congratulations.

Judge Ludlow, in reply, said:—

Mr. Attorney-General and Gentlemen of the Bar:—The oath which, according to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, has just been administered, reminds me of the solemn obligations now imposed upon me. In entering upon the duties of my office for a second term, it is impossible to forget the history of the past ten years: and while there is much for which I ought to be thankful, it is probable that, notwithstanding the best intentions, many duties have been imperfectly performed, others possibly neglected, and errors sometimes committed. While it would be improper to indicate any given course of future action, the experience of years ought with accuracy to point out past defects, and induce me to form a determined resolution, so to discharge every public duty that, under the superintending guidance of Almighty Power, the work may be more perfectly performed.

Grateful for the assistance derived from the labors and counsels of my late colleague, the lamented Judge Thompson, as well as those of my present able and learned associates, whom I delight to call my personal as well as official friends; thankful for the aid afforded, in the decision of causes, by the learning of the Philadelphia Bar, as well as for their forbearance and uniform personal kindness always exhibited, and very thankful to the people of this county for the honor conferred in clothing me with the prerogatives and powers of a Judge among them for the second time, I now enter upon the discharge of my official duties, in the earnest hope that they will be so performed as to warrant the confidence which has been so generously bestowed.

The commission of Peter Lyle as High Sheriff was read.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—This morning Judge Sharswood took his seat in this Court, caused his commission to be read, and began the business of the term without ceremony or delay, he having been sworn into office earlier in the morning by Chief Justice Thompson, at Chambers.

Gutekunst vs. Petroleum Company of Pennsylvania. Rule to answer, etc. Held under advisement.

Cochran vs. the Washington Library Company. Motion to set aside. Judgment taken *pro confesso* in this case. Held under advisement.

Lemle vs. Emery. Acknowledgment of a deed. Rule to Ann L. Emery.

The commission of Peter Lyle, High Sheriff, was read.

DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Hare was this morning sworn into office as President Judge of this Court, by Judge Stroud, and his Commission was read.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—The commission of James R. Ludlow as Associate, Judge of this Court, was read by the Crier.

The commission of Peter Lyle as Sheriff of the County was also read.

Judge Ludlow opened a special session of the Court in the old Court; and after the calling of the jurors discharged them until to-morrow morning.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Whisky, etc., James R. Cantrell claimant. An information of the forfeiture of property for violation of the Revenue law by the claimant, in carrying on an illicit distillery. The property is appraised at $60.0 or more. On trial.

The New Jersey Railroad Dispute.

The New Jersey Court of Appeals, on Saturday last, decided the long-pending controversy between the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company and the Camden and Atlantic and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

Chief Justice Beasley read the opinion of the Court, declaring:—

1. That the tax upon through passengers and through freight, provided for by the Camden and Amboy charter, was not a tax upon commerce, and not unconstitutional.

2. That whether so or not, however, the monopoly covenant made by the State with the Camden and Amboy Company was valid, and entitled that Company to protection against all competing routes.

3. That, even if this covenant had not been made, or upon the expiration, January 1, 1869, the situation of the parties would not change, the Camden and Amboy Company being chartered to exercise the franchise of transportation between New York and Philadelphia, and the other companies having had no such franchise conferred upon them. Either singly or together they have no right to carry on such business, or to connect in order to do so.

4. The Camden and Amboy Company is therefore entitled to full relief, which means a severance of the connection by taking up so much of the road as is necessary to stop the through business. But for the present, a sufficient remedy will be an injunction against its being carried on. If such business does not cease, the Court will order the connection, which is legally a nuisance, abated.

AN "IDEE."—In the third act of M. Dumas' remarkable dramatic essay on the regeneration of modern society, he puts into the mouth of the young M. Camille the following language:—"I feel myself young, rich, happy, prodigal. Let any one have need of me and he shall see. I find everything which God has made superb and wonderful. I should like to take immensity into my arms."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Dec. 2, 1867.

—The letter of Hon. Robert J. Walker is the principal topic of discussion on the streets to-day, and many of his views meet with very general approval. That portion of the letter which discusses the question of payment of the Five-twenties in gold, meets with universal commendation. Much doubt is expressed as to whether or not the securing of the proposed foreign gold loan is either practical or desirable, the current of opinion apparently setting strongly against it. All acknowledge the ability of the writer, and consider his essay remarkable for its dispassionate tone, and well calculated to do good in these days, when repudiation in fact, if not in name, has open advocates on the floor of the House.

—*The Atlantic Monthly* for December contains an able and carefully prepared article on the subject of the Pacific Railroad. It is written by one who is thoroughly familiar with the subject, and conveys the clearest idea of the difference between the two lines, that we have met with. The article treats mainly of the Kansas and Nebraska branches designating one as the channel of the Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis trade; the other the New York, Lake, and Chicago trade. We have but little doubt that the current of traffic will flow substantially in the channels marked out by the writer. His estimate of the magnitude of the work being accomplished by the Central Pacific Railroad, in cutting its way through the Sierra Nevada, will convey an idea of the expense and trouble which that Company has undergone. It promises great things for the future of the road.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, and prices were unaltered and drooping. Government loans were a fraction lower. 6s of 1881 sold at 113, no change; 101¾ was bid for 10-40s; 105⅜ for 7-30s; 107¾ for '62 5-20s; 105 for '64 5-20s; 105¾ for '65 5-20s; and 107¾ for July '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 98¾, interest off.

Railroad shares were inactive Reading sold at 47⅛@49 94-100, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 60, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 21½, no change. 125 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 23 for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norristown; 56¾ for Minehill; 50¾ for Lehigh Valley; 53 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 25¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was more doing. Second and Third sold at 75; Chesnut and Walnut at 45; and Green and Coates at 30, no change. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18¾ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 63 for West Philadelphia; and 10¾ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 235 was bid for North America; 51½ for Commercial; 105 for Kensington; 55 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers'; 71 for City; and 43 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 32¼@32¾, an advance of ¼; 12¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for preferred do.; 88 for Morris Canal preferred; 12 for Susquehanna Canal; 47½ for Delaware Division; and 36 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 137⅛; 11 A. M., 137; 12 M., 136½; 1 P. M., 136¾, a decline of 1¼ on the closing price of Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Behaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Phil & E....b30. 26 | 100 sh Phil & E....s60. 25¾

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 U S 6s '81.....85.1/8
$50 Pa 6s, 3 series.....105½
$1000 City 6s, N...c&p. 98¾
$2000 C & A 2 m 6s.... 75¾
$6000 Sch N 6s, '82..... 72
200 sh Read R.....b30. 47 3/4
100 do.....c. 47 3/4
100 do.....s5wn. 47⅝
200 do.....s5. 47⅝
400 do.....b. 47⅝
9 sh Penna R.....b. 50
100 sh Leh N stk..... 32½
500 do.....b. 5-30. 32⅝
23 do.....s5wn. 32½
100 do.....b60. 32⅝
100 sh Cata Pf..... 21½
100 do..... 21⅝
100 do..... 21¾
1 sh 2d & 3d Sts R... 75
2 sh Ches & Wal..... 45
92 sh Gr & Coates..... 30

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112½@112¾; do. 1862, 107½@107¾; do., 1864, 104¾@105¼; do., 1865, 105¾@105¾; do., 1865, new, 107¾@107¾; do., 1867, new, 107¾@107¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101¼@101¾; do., 7-30s, June, 105¾@105¾; do., July, 105¾@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1864, 119-40; do. August, 1864, 119-40; do., October, 1864, 119-40@120; do. December, 1864, 119@119½; do., May, 1865, 117@117½; do., August, 1865, 116@116½; do., September, 1865, 115½@115¾; do., October, 1865, 115¼@115¾. Gold, 136¾@137¼. Silver, 131@132½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 137@137¼; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112¾@113¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 107¾@107¾; do., 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 105¾@106; do. July, 1865, 107¾@108; do. July, 1867, 107¾@108; 5s, 10-40s, 101¾@101¾; U. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 105⅝@105¾; 3d series, 105@105¼; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119¼; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116¾; September, 1865, 115¾; October, 1865, 115¾.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@112¾; old 5-20s, 107¾@107¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 104¾@105¼; do., 1865, 105¾@106; do., July, 1867, 107¾@107¾; do., 1867, 107¾@107¾; 10-40s, 101¾@101¾; 7-30s, June, 105¾@105¾; do., July, 105¾@105¾. Gold, 136¾@137¼.

—M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 South Third street, report the following quotations per steamer Cuba:—London, 60 days sight, 108¾@109¼; do. 3 do., 109¼@109¾; Paris 60 do. do., 5f. 18¾@5f. 14½; do. 3 do., 5f. 14½@5f. 11½; Antwerp 60 do. do., 5f. 18¾@5f. 14½; Bremen 60 do. do., 78¼@78⅝; Hamburg 60 do. do., 35½@36; Cologne Leipsic, and Berlin 60 do. do., 71¼@72; Amsterdam and

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Temporal Power.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Hon. Enoch Louis Lowe, ex-Governor of Maryland, is a respectable citizen, who sees fit to be a Roman Catholic, which is his business, and none of ours. He lately saw fit to be in sympathy with the late slaveholder's Rebellion, which *was* our business; but the war is gone, and he is now on the strong side in Maryland, and in the White House at Washington, under the guise of conservatism or Democracy. But Governor Lowe comes to New York to lecture her citizens on "The Roman Catholic Church and Modern Civilization," and sees fit to say what seems to us deserving of criticism touching what is called the Temporal Power. His ideas on this point we find summed up by our reporter as follows:—

"The speaker entered into a full defense of the temporal power of the Popes, contending that it had been mainly exercised on behalf of the people and against their oppressors, and that it was demanded by the interest of 200,000,000 of Christians in all parts of the world that the Pope should be independent, and, in order to be this, he must be Governor of a small territory in *Italy*. The voice and doctrines of the Papal Church had always been on the side of liberty," etc. etc.

Now, "the right of 200,000,000 Christians" (be the number more or less) to have a Pope, to be guided by him in spiritual, and (if they choose) also in temporal things, is their own affair altogether. We would not meddle with it if we could. And if he and they hold that he must exercise a temporal power, we have no business with that. Most certainly, we deem it a great mistake, most damaging to his prestige as a spiritual ruler or guide, and inevitably calculated to divide his time and distract his attention from the precepts of Him whose "kingdom was *not* of this world." But we are not his judge in the premises, and do not care to discuss the point at issue.

But when Governor Lowe insists that this earthly head of "200,000,000 Christians" must be sovereign of "a small territory *in Italy*," we cannot but demur. Suppose Italy does not want him for a temporal sovereign; suppose the "small territory *in* Italy" prefers not to be ruled by him—what then? Is he to rule that territory, dismember that Italy, nevertheless? If so, how can it be pretended that "the voice and doctrines" which demand this are "always on the side of liberty?" Here is a touchstone which instantly explodes the pretense.

To all that can be said in support of Mr. Lowe's position, we oppose one knock-down argument—the map of Italy. Scrutinize it, we pray you, and judge if it be possible to assent to that position. Most certainly we do not agree with Metternich, that Italy is "merely a geographical expression"—but she is *at least* that. Look at her again! See how she is walled in by the Alps, the Atlantic, and the Mediterranean, rendering her geographically and topographically a country as distinctive and palpabley as any in Europe. True, her inland boundary should be the crest of the Alps, not their base—the Trentine district, with the southward slopes of Switzerland and the Tyrol are rightfully part of her. We trust the day is not remote when all who speak the Italian tongue will be under the protection of the Italian flag. But even without these, Italy is a nation of twenty-five millions of civilized people, inhabiting a fertile and genial region, speaking one language, thrilled by mutual sympathies and by common traditions of ancient glory, while their more recent achievements in painting, sculpture, architecture, music, have justly placed them high on the roll of nations. Dante, Tasso, Ariosto, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Titian, Correggio, Machiavelli, Columbus, etc., are not Tuscan, Lombard, Sardinian, Genoese, Venetian, Roman, or Neapolitan names—they all belong to Italy, and their fame is her proudest treasure. There is, there has been, but one country between the Alps and Africa; and its name is ITALY. And of that country, the capital has been, is, and will be, ROME.

Now, conceding the right of the Roman Catholics to have a spiritual head, who rightfully possesses sovereign power over a "small territory," we most sternly deny their right to deprive Italy of her capital. Let us illustrate:—

The Pope has often been solicited to remove to this country, which he has a perfect right to do, and where we trust he will, should he ever come, be treated with universal respect and deference. He is quite welcome to come here, and to exercise in freedom all his spiritual functions; and we presume no Catholic would doubt that his acts would be just as valid, just as efficacious, as though performed in the Vatican and at St. Peter's. But suppose he were to come here and say, "It is essential that I have supreme civil or political power over a certain territory; so I will take the city of Baltimore for my see, with the State of Maryland for my temporal dominion—please give them up to me, to have and to hold forever, in perfect independence of your Republic or Union, and all will be serene"—does anybody imagine that we should give them up? Yet Baltimore is not the capital of the United States, while Rome *is* the capital of Italy, and has been these twenty centuries. Her histories, her glories, her roads, even, all centre in Rome.

If the Pope must have a temporal sovereignty, let some island like Malta, or Majorca, or Corsica, whose inhabitants are Catholics, and shall vote (as they doubtless would) to welcome and obey him as temporal sovereign, be chosen for his kingdom, and let all that he may choose to take from Rome be transferred thither. (It is well known that the Popes once left Rome and resided at Avignon, in Southern France, for seventy years.)

If London, or Paris, or Berlin, or Madrid, with a surrounding district, were wrenched from the kingdom whereof it is the capital and erected into an independent sovereignty, ruled by an ecclesiastic, we could not expect the nation thus robbed of its capital to be content under the visitation. And it would do no permanent good to have a European Congress ratify the spoiling. The monarchs of Europe have great power; but were they to decree that the Lake of Geneva should be transferred to the peak of Mount Blanc, *and kept there*, they would only squander a mint of money now, and soon subject the dwellers by the Arve and the Rhone to a terrible inundation.

Rome will surely be again the capital of Italy. If the Pope and his counselors choose to make her the capital of a Protestant rather than a Roman Catholic Italy, they are on the right track, and have only to go straight ahead.

Governor Lowe assures us that the Papacy has been on the side of human liberty. We are very glad to hear it, and only wish the authority for the statement were more conclusive. But Governor Lowe used to hold liberty to mean the right of every white to "larrup his own nigger," if he had or could get one, and to carry slavery into any part of the Federal territories; and he held that the Confederates were fighting for liberty. If the liberty that the Papacy favors is of that sort, the assurance is not so comforting.

The President's Message and the Alabama Claims.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The most striking and interesting feature of the forthcoming message of the President to the Congress of the United States, as we are informed, will be that portion of the document relating to the Alabama claims and the position taken by the British Government in the important international controversy to which they have given rise. The allusion to these topics by President Johnson, while it will probably be clothed in language plain and emphatic enough to prevent any misconstruction of its import, and while it will be accepted at home and abroad as significant of the future attitude of our Government, will, in fact, be only the precursor of a grand stroke of policy with which Secretary Seward contemplates crowning his public career, and which may yet enable the administration of his chief to make its exit in a blaze of glory only equalled in brilliancy by the variegated fire and dazzling pyrotechnic display in the midst of which the dull green curtain falls upon so many of our modern spectacular dramas.

Following closely upon the heels of the Presidential message will come a peremptory demand upon Great Britain by the American Secretary of State for a full and immediate settlement of the Alabama claims on the basis of the account rendered by the United States, without any offset or deduction. The voluminous correspondence in which both sides have already indulged, has exhausted all arguments that can be advanced by either Government in support of its views upon the subject; and it is by no means improbable that Secretary Seward feels himself no match for the trained diplomats of England upon paper, and believes that he will find the musket and the bayonet more effective weapons than the pen with which to enforce a recognition of his country's rights. If this demand, already too long evaded, shall fail to meet with a prompt and favorable response, Secretary Seward, by a sudden and masterly movement, may march an army into Lower Canada, seize upon Quebec and Montreal, and hold them as material security for the full indemnification of his Government and its citizens for all losses and damages sustained by them through the aid extended by England, or by British subjects, to the insurrectionary South during the war of the Rebellion.

In pursuing such a course we shall but follow closely the example of the British Government, which, through a long career, has promptly laid its grasp upon the territory of nations against whom it has had occasion to unsheathe the sword. Upon the first outbreak of hostilities with France the fleets of England swept the seas and seized upon every French possession within their reach; nor were the occupied islands restored to the country to which they belonged until the policy of their captors was fully satisfied. The objection may be urged that this is no parallel case, since the United States are not now at war with Great Britain; but the Alabama claims have reached a point beyond which there lies no medium course between immediate payment, voluntary or enforced; and from the unmistakable indications of the Presidential message, we believe it will be evident that with England herself must rest the decision whether peace shall continue, or the crisis culminate in war. The masterstroke probably contemplated by Seward will be nothing more than a precautionary measure, like the great flank movement of Bismark on Napoleon, when adopting the latter's favorite doctrine of the consolidation of nationalities, the shrewd statesman of Berlin made Germany a unit, and left the French Emperor in a helpless conndition, destitute alike of the power to prevent and the courage to resent.

It must not be supposed that in following such a line of policy our Government or people have any desire to obtain permanent possession of the new dominion by forcible annexation. We do not want those provinces at the present time. The transfer of British Columbia to the United States may prove all that England will be called upon to yield as a full satisfaction of our just demands against her. It will be a cheap atonement for acts that might have cost her a bloody and devastating war but for the forbearance of the aggrieved party. It will be a small recompense for the injuries we have suffered, directly and indirectly, through the hostile attitude of England and Canada towards us during our terrible struggle for national existence. But if our occupation of Canada shall be the means of establishing the independence of the new dominion, and linking the chain of provinces together in a solid republic, England will only have her own Machiavelian policy to blame for the result. It would at least be a blessing to Canada. Freed from her useless alliance with Great Britain; no longer the battle ground in any war between England and the United States; in friendly relations with her powerful neighbor, and with liberal treaties established between the two republics, her population would increase, her resources be speedily developed, and she would grow to be a powerful confederacy under the wing of the United States. Her citizens, already seriously dissatisfied with the manner in which a distasteful consolidation has been forced upon them, would enjoy the right of self-government in reality; and if annexation should eventually follow, so that the waters of the St. Lawrence might no longer divide us into two peoples, it would come of the free accord of both nations.

In these days of eruptions, volcanoes, meteors, earthquakes, and tornadoes, and the upheaving of mountains, the public mind is prepared for great and sudden events, and such a masterstroke of policy on the part of Secretary Seward would serve to allay the restlessness and feverishness discernible all over the country in business, politics, religious and social life. It would carry the heart of the people with it, and be the crowning feat of the Minister's territorial acquisitions, casting all others into the shade. It would not only settle at once the Alabama claims, without a war with England, but it would finally swallow up and dispose of Fenianism, finance, military rule, niggerism, impeachment, and all the agitating issues that are giving so much trouble to the incompetent blockheads who are showing their folly in Congress, and go far towards verifying the predictions of Dr. Cummings regarding the approaching millennium.

Money.

From the Ohio State Journal.

We have passed through not one, but a series of revolutions within five years. The political and the social revolutions all have be. held: a financial or monetary revolution, scarcely less complete, all are now beholding. If we have not gauged or realized the swiftness and the force of the currents, it is because we ourselves have been swept along with the stream, and have not enjoyed that advantageous point of observation—a fixed position on shore. Before inquiring whence we have come and whither we are tending, it is desirable to know where and what is that haven of safety and perpetual security from financial storms which we ought to seek. A good mariner knows precisely where the port is for which he set out; and, although he may be compelled by adverse winds or tempestuous weather to lie at anchor or to tack about, he never turns the prow of his ship directly from the port he desires to reach.

In our endeavors to reach that financial stability which rests on a basis as firm as the earth we stand on, and which depends for its continuance on unchangeable natural laws, we must first inquire what money is. What is that form of value which possesses not a specific but a universal purchasing power—a power to buy all things from all persons at all times? What is that medium of exchange and measure of value which constitutes the best currency?

The object of money, or of a circulating medium of any kind, is to facilitate exchanges. It was found that trade or commerce could not be carried on to any extent by means of barter alone, or by exchanging one specific article for another. And hence different countries sought for some common medium of exchange, and salt was adopted in Abyssinia, stamped bark in China, nails in Scotland, and tobacco in Virginia. These seem absurd expedients to supply a want universally felt; but they were better than nothing at all.

That money or currency is best which most facilitates the transaction of business—which serves as the best medium of exchange. It should act as lubricating oil, not only to keep the wheel of exchange in motion, but to increase the number of its revolutions. It should be the impartial agent fairly mediating between those who are ready to render services to each other—gauging the relative values of each service and of each article of exchange. It should be portable, divisible, durable; not too bulky for the ready transmission of large values, and not so destructible as to cause its value to disappear by frequent use.

The most essential characteristic of the best currency is that it is a uniform standard and steady measure of value. All currency is bad just to the extent that it lacks this quality. Why this fundamental point is not more discussed and better understood is to us a mystery. It is evident that, if we were purchasing cloth by the yard from a manufacturer whose yard-stick possessed such peculiar powers of contraction and expansion that it was 35 inches one week, 37 another, and 36 the next, we could do business with little certainty of profit or satisfaction to ourselves. If the farmer contracts to sell his wheat for $1 per bushel, and is informed one day that a bushel is 55 pounds, on another that it is 63, and on another that it is 66 pounds, it is evident that he knows very little about what he is getting for his crop. And yet, in this matter of currency, we forget that we are allowing precisely the same state of things to exist every year. We agree to-day to pay for a certain service, one thousand dollars, six months hence. We may be obliged to pay what is equivalent to eleven hundred of to-day's dollars, or possibly only nine hundred. Until the expiration of the six months, we cannot tell whether we have made a profitable or a ruinous bargain. We agree to pay a certain rent; but whether we have made a good or bad contract will depend on the state of the currency when payment comes. Every purchase, every loan of money, every sale of goods or of produce, every agreement entered into, every exchange or commercial transaction, is immediately and directly affected by the condition of the currency; that is, its value compared with the true standard of value—gold. As the paper dollar, not the gold dollar, is the measure or supposed measure of value, it is perfectly obvious that it measures nothing and determines the value of nothing with accuracy; for its own value is ever variable. What sort of a standard of value for all other values is that which is itself constantly changing? A yard is a yard, an inch an inch, but a dollar is not a dollar—it may be sixty-eight cents one day, and seventy-two cents the next, and seventy the next. A slip of paper containing a promise to pay a dollar, whether that promise is made by a government, a bank, or an individual, is as unfit a standard or measure of value on which to transact all business as the government bark of the Chinese, or the stamped leather of the Carthaginians. It is as unsuited to fulfil the object for which money was invented, as the surveyor's chain would be to answer its purpose, whose links were made of India rubber, liable to indefinite expansion and contraction. Now, the circulating medium which we have used during almost two years of peace, and which may be made the very best to facilitate the exchange, is still subject to variations in amount and in value. Sudden contractions as well as expansions of the currency unsettle values, cause those fluctuations in prices which derange business, and make uncertain all enterprises and commercial transactinns.

There is but one remedy for this uncertainty and this perpetual variation in the so-called measure of value; and that remedy is a return to a specie basis for our currency. When a paper dollar is at all times redeemable in coin, and equivalent to coin, it will be as little variable in value as gold. Gold has for centuries been accepted by all civilized nations as the least variable measure and best known standard of value. When the Government and the National Banks commence specie payments, the bright days of the redeemed republic will begin. To have secured a national currency is the great financial achievement of our history. To secure an international currency will be the crowning glory.

The Press on Impeachment.

From the N. Y. Times.

The comparatively moderate tone which has marked the Republican press since the recent elections, is particularly apparent in the criticism which the majority report on impeachment has elicited. Three months ago impeachment was a favorite remedy for the ills incident to Mr. Johnson. The proceeding was declared deserved and inevitable. To doubt its wisdom, then, was to incur the reproach of being "weak-kneed" and backsliding Republicans. Now, however, much more considerate opinions prevail; the larger number of our Republican contemporaries dissenting very decidedly from the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee.

Excepting only the Cincinnati *Gazette*, we have not found any really influential journal which undertakes to urge impeachment on the merits of the case before Congress. "Johnson's usurpations in the matter of Southern reorganization justify impeachment," is the substance of the argument which the *Gazette* presses with its usual earnestness. The St. Louis *Democrat* entertains the same view; but is more guarded in its practical application. Even the *Gazette* and the *Democrat*, however, exhibit qualms, not indeed as to the justice of impeachment, but as to the expediency of insisting on it at the present time; both carefully divest themselves of responsibility, under the conviction that the House must bear the whole. And the *Democrat* protests against attempts to talk the House up to the impeaching point, if it be not otherwise inclined to proceed. "No impeachment at all," says the radical oracle of St. Louis, "would be infinitely better than a tedious debate about it; better for Congress, better for the dominant party, better for the country." As it is certain that the Committee's report has no chance of adoption except under more effective party discipline than we deem probable, and equally certain that the impeachers will rely on debate to cover the shortcomings and absurdities of their report, we expect to see the *Democrat* disgusted with the business before it reaches an end.

Apart from these exceptions, the judgment of the Republican press is against both the debate and the recommendation. This is now as true in regard to decidedly radical newspapers as to papers of habitual moderation. The Boutwell-Williams report has sickened them. The flimsiness of its evidence, the gross partisanship of its spirit, and the haziness and ponderosity of its style, are characteristics which have made not a few heartily ashamed of the cause thus wretchedly championed. No love, no respect for Mr. Johnson dictates the moderation which is recommended. The conviction that he has betrayed the party which trusted him, and inflicted mischief on the country he has sworn to serve, obtains almost universal expression. But the desire to remove him from the Presidency is tempered with a feeling that it would be imprudent to take a step which, on the evidence shown, could not lead to conviction, and which would meanwhile produce very serious embarrassment. Mr. Sumner's fancy, that Mr. Johnson cannot safely be trusted for five minutes, does not find admirers. The general feeling is that Mr. Johnson's hands are tied already—that with proper action on the part of Congress he cannot do much harm—that the country will outlive his term of office—and that though he deserves deposition, extreme measures would not, in existing circumstances, admit of justification.

The Political Horoscope.

From the N. Y. World.

The politics of the country are in a state of evident transition. All that can as yet be affirmed with confidence respecting the new phase is, that the negro question will be eclipsed by questions of finance. The number of financial propositions broached on the first day of the session attests the deep interest the country is beginning to take in that class of topics; and its torpid interest in the old questions will be manifest in the ease with which the impeachment project will be shuffled out of view. The defeat of the radical zealots on this measure will damp their ardor and depress their courage. They will stand aside and let the current of business and debate flow into the financial channels towards which it tends.

Questions of finance irresistibly force themselves into prominence after great wars. For the ten years after the overthrow of Napoleon they predominated in the politics of England, and convulsed the country as it had not been convulsed in the colossal struggle of the preceding twenty years. After our war of the Revolution, it was financial questions that shattered and overthrew the Confederation, and led to the formation of the present Constitution. Those same financial questions were inherited by the new Government, and the policy of Hamilton, by which they were met and solved, was debated with altogether more heat than any other questions of the period. After the close of our second war with Great Britain, the same class of questions loomed into prominence, and continued to agitate the country with little cessation for the ensuing thirty years, until the slavery question and the Mexican War supplanted them by engrossing the public interest. The tariff and currency questions rocked the country from side to side; and the three statesmen of that period, whose names were in all mouths, expended their best energies in financial controversies. Our own history and that of England proves that such topics are capable of stirring public feeling to its profoundest depths. In fact, most of the great events of modern times have turned on them. The French Revolution grew out of the financial difficulties which led to the convoking of the States-General. The greatest of all the English revolutions, that which beheaded Charles the First and introduced the protectorship of Cromwell, had its source in financial difficulties between Charles and Parliament. We are in the dawn of an era when financial discussions will agitate the country more deeply than in the time of Hamilton, more deeply even than in the days of Andrew Jackson, when they came near lighting the torch of civil discord. Most public questions have only a distant interest for the great body of the people; these come home to every man's business and fireside.

That they have not sooner risen into absorbing prominence is due to the preoccupation of the country with the draggling sequences of the war. Wars commonly end by a definitive treaty of peace, in which the future relations of the parties are settled, and all questions connected with the conflict closed. Had our civil war come to a like clean result, we should long ago have been in the midst of exciting financial discussions; they would have been two years ago what they are presently to become, the pivot of our politics. These questions are too pressing to be longer deferred, and although the future relations of the parties to the late war are not yet settled, they will sink before the winter is half spent into subordination to the topics which must for some years be supreme in our politics.

The public mind has been so startled by the new theory of Messrs. Pendleton and Butler as to disclose a deep though hitherto dormant interest in the subject. It was not the supposed novelty, or ingenuity, or absurdity of their doctrine which had such an electric effect, but the fact that it touched interests so vast that everybody felt that it could not safely be ignored. Had it been some new theory on the negro, or new crotchet about reconstruction, it would have burst and disappeared like a new-blown bubble; the public would not have remembered it a week. The fact that it has kept its place as a leading topic of constantly growing interest; that it is eclipsing the impeachment question, the reconstruction question, and the negro question, proves that the finances are felt to be a topic of fresh interest and vast magnitude.

The first well-marked symptom of the decay of radicalism was presented in the early part of the summer in the strong disposition to nominate General Grant as the Republican candidate for President. This showed that the interest of that party in its policy needed to be crutched upon a something extraneous; for General Grant is in no sense a representative of the distinctive principles of the Republican party. The next symptoms were such as it required no habits of reflection to interpret. The brilliant series of Democratic victories, beginning with California and ending with New York, demonstrated that the spell of fanaticism was broken, and that the country had passed into a new era. The suddenness of the reaction, while it confounded the Republicans, surprised even the Democrats. Later in July Congress had adjourned in a spirit of haughtier domination than it had ever before exhibited. In less than two months came the pronouncing thunder-claps from Maine on one side of the continent and California on the other, followed by heavier reverberations in the two succeeding months in all the greater and several of the lesser States of the Union. The violence of this great reaction was in part owing to the fact that the natural current of public thought had been arrested; that the questions which should, in due course, have occupied the country on the close of a great war, had been postponed until no barriers could longer withstand them.

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

In the Land is now Possessed by

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

LOOKING-GLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 730 4p

☞ "THE LANDS TO THE NORTH OF US."

THE GREAT LECTURE BY

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND,

Will be delivered, by request of the leading citizens of Philadelphia,

AT CONCERT HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2, 1867.

Tickets for sale at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street; Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street; Risley's Book Stand, Continental Hotel, and at the door of the Hall, on the evening of the Lecture.

Admittance, 50 cents. No reserved seats. 11 29 3t

☞ THE MODEL HOME—A PLEA FOR Marriage and Domestic Joys. A NEW LECTURE, BY REV. A. A. WILLITS,

In the Church corner of ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 7 30 o'clock,

In aid of the Young People's Mission Sabbath School.

Tickets, 50 cents, at the door. 11 30 2t*

☞ A LECTURE ON THE "Glory and the Shame of Solomon," will be delivered by the Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, on TUESDAY EVENING, December 3, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, in ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents. For sale at Trumpler's, Chesnut street; Episcopal Book Store, Chesnut street; and at the Hall. 11 29 3t*

☞ GRAND UNION FAIR OF THE Baptist Churches of Philadelphia, IN AID OF THE MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHAPEL,

Now being erected under the auspices of the CHURCH EXTENSION COMMISSION, will open MONDAY EVENING, December 9, next, at CONCERT HALL, and will continue for one week.

An excellent selection of FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES will be on sale at reasonable prices, at the tables of the different Churches. ALL CHANCE, VOTING, SCHEMES, ETC., WILL BE STRICTLY PROHIBITED DURING THE FAIR, and these objectionable features being disallowed, the patronage and support of the denomination is earnestly solicited and expected.

Tickets can be procured at the Baptist Publication Rooms, No. 530 Arch street and from the Superintendents and Teachers of the various Baptist Sunday Schools. 11 30 2t

☞ DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 2, 1867.

The Directors of the above Companies have ordered that the Transfer Books of Capital Stock be closed on JANUARY 15 and JULY 15 in each year, until the SECOND DAY of the following month; and any dividend declared will be payable to the stockholders, standing as such on the books of the Companies, on the FIFTEENTH DAY of the month in which the dividend is declared.

11 30 6t RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1867.

For the convenience of its Stockholders this Bank will pay to the Receiver of Taxes the State Tax of Three Mills now due upon their respective shares.

11 29 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE BROAD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA

Will be held at the League House, ON MONDAY EVENING, December 9, AT 7 O'CLOCK.

At this meeting there will be an election for Officers and Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

GEORGE H. BOKER, SECRETARY.

11 30 7t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.

11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, NOVEMBER 29 1867.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, held this day, Messrs. Edward W. Clark, John Welsh, Clarence H. Clark, and George F. Tyler were elected to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Messrs. Jacob P. Jones, Frederick Graff, Samuel E. Stokes, and Charles Wheeler from their positions as Managers of said Company. F. MITCHELL,

11 29 6t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1867.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company held this day, EDWARD W. CLARK, Esq., was elected President of said Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James S. Coe, Esq., from said office. F. MITCHELL,

11 29 6t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE TREMONT COAL COMPANY, No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

The Interest Coupons due on the Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at their office on and after Dec 2, 1867.

11 30 3t GEORGE H. COLKET, Treasurer.

☞ UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, No. 424 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1867.

The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, due DECEMBER 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York, on and after that date. WILLIAM J. PALMER,

11 22 2m w9t Treasurer.

☞ PLYMOUTH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at D. R. Brower's Montgomery House, in the borough of Norristown, on MONDAY, December 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect six Managers of said Company to serve the ensuing year. D. H. MULVANY,

11 14 20t* Secretary.

☞ COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1867.

The stockholders are hereby notified that the State tax of THREE MILLS, now due on their stock, will be paid for them, to the Treasurer of the State.

11 29 3t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

☞ WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 6p

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5 6mw

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1435 CHESNUT STREET,

2 7 3m Next to the corner of Fifteenth.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS, WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS, PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH, PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH, PARLOR SUITS IN REPS, sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

F. P. GUSTINE,

8 1 6m N. E. corner SECOND and RACK Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

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T. STEWART BROWN,

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MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.

(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Twenty-first Anniversary of the Sunday School of the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church was celebrated yesterday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Cunningham, pastor of the church, presided. The annual report showed that there were in the schools fifty-one officers and teachers. In the main school there are three hundred and thirty-seven scholars, and in the infant department one hundred and thirty-five, making a total of five hundred and twenty-three teachers, officers, and scholars. The treasurer reported that he had received during the year for missionary operations, from the main school, $455·25; infant school, $51·55; total contributions, $506·80. The librarian reported that the library contained about 1100 volumes, selected with care and adapted to the wants of the scholars. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Cunningham, A. G. Rowland, Isaac Baker, and others. The church was crowded with the friends of the movement.

THE SCOTS' THISTLE SOCIETY.—This Society celebrated the anniversary of the Feast of St. Andrew, on Saturday evening, by a banquet at the Wetherill House, Peter H. Johnson, Esq., presiding; prior to which an election of officers for the ensuing year took place, which resulted in the choice of Peter H. Johnson, President; William Robb, Vice-President; Thomas Duncan, Treasurer; and John Booth, Secretary. At the banquet speeches were made and songs were sung—Judge Peirce, Rev. William Blackwood, General Robert Patterson, and A. N. McPherson being amongst those who prominently contributed to the pleasures of the evening.

MR. CHARLES LELAND, for many years a leading merchant in Philadelphia, died yesterday, at his residence, on Locust street. Mr. Leland retired from active business some years ago, and has been an invalid for some time. He was an intelligent, honorable, and successful business man, and was universally respected. He was a man of kind impulses, and did a great deal of good in a quiet and unostentatious way. The fine granite buildings on Chesnut street, below Third, and on Third, above Chesnut, on the site of the old Congress Hall, were erected by Mr. Leland.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE REV. JOSEPH METCALFE.—The Rev. Joseph Metcalfe, pastor of the Bible Christian Church, Third street and Girard avenue, died very suddenly yesterday morning, of apoplexy. The reverend gentleman was in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and was highly esteemed by his congregation and a large circle of friends.

THE COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The following were the foreign and coastwise arrivals at the port of Philadelphia for the month ending November 30, 1867:—Foreign—Steamships, 3; ships, 2; barques, 11; brigs, 18; schooners, 8; total 43. Coastwise—Steamers, 210; brigs, 13; schooners, 797; sloops, 579; barges, 375; boats, 2365; total, 4339.

REMOVAL OF BODIES.—The remains of General Joseph Reed, of the Revolution, and of his wife, Esther De Berdt Reed, were, on Friday last, disinterred from the Presbyterian burial ground, Arch street, near Fifth, and removed to the Cemetery of St. James the Less. General Reed died in 1785 and his wife in 1780.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mrs. F. W. Lander commences an engagement this evening in *Elizabeth*, supported by Mr. James H. Taylor and an excellent dramatic troupe. *Mary Stuart* will shortly be produced.

CHESNUT.—M'lle Marie Zoe, the "Cuban Sylph," will appear this evening in the drama of *The French Spy*, in which she is said to be very powerful and pleasing. M'lle Fanny Janauschek, the distinguished German tragedienne, will shortly appear at this theatre.

WALNUT.—Mr. John Brougham will continue his *Lottery of Life* during the week. The severe *critiques* of the public press seem to add to the popularity of the new piece.

ARCH.—Mrs. Drew and her company will appear all this week in *Rosedale*. Mr. Edwin Adams will shortly begin an engagement at this theatre.

AMERICAN.—The Carlo Family of Pantomimists are re-engaged for the present week.

CIRCUS.—At Tenth and Callowhill streets.—Open nightly with an excellent troupe. Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Go and take the children.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.—Of the several institutions from time to time challenging public attention, none are more worthy of special notice than the Artists' Fund Society of Philadelphia. The exhibition of pictures at their galleries, No. 1334 Chesnut street, and now about to close, contains many fine specimens of artistic skill, doing credit to their ability and industry, amongst which will be found some of the finest productions of P. Moran, E. Moran, T. Moran, J. Faulkner, J. Hamilton, T. H. Smith, D. R. Knight, J. R. Lambdin; W. H. Wilcox, E. B. Bensell, S. B. Waugh, W. T. Richards, G. C. Lambdin, J. L. Williams, G. B. Wood, W. H. Trotter, S. J. Ferris and F. De B. Richards, with many of the works of L. S. Julliard, lately deceased, all of which will be sold on Tuesday evening, Dec. 3d, for the benefit of the Institution, except the works of the latter, which will be sold for the benefit of his widow and children. We hope the sale will be a success, since it is for charitable purposes, and it is better to patronize our own artists than those of foreign lands, when works of equal merit can be had at less cost.

THE Grand Complimentary Concert to Mrs. Josephine Schimpf takes place to-morrow evening at Concert Hall. Here is the programme:—

Part First—Duo—Concertante—Piano and Violin—on "Norma," Benedict. Messrs. Thunder and Gaertner. Solo—"The Exile," Keller, Mr. Aaron R. Taylor. Solo—"Robert toi que j'aime," Meyerbeer, Mrs. Josephine Schimpf. Violin Concerto, De Beriot op. 44, Mr. Carl Gaertner. Solo—"The Three Wanderers," (new), Abt, Mr. Theodore Habelmann. Valse—"L'Estasi," Arditi, Miss Louise Sunday. Trio—"Gnal sa ti Sfuggi," Donizetti, Mrs. Schimpf and Messrs. Habelmann and Taylor. Part Second—Romance—"Dreams of Scotland," Gaertner, Mr. Carl Gaertner. Solo—The Celebrated "Porter Song," Flotow, Mr. Aaron R. Taylor. Ballad—"Say, was it heartless?" Maschek, Miss Louise Sunday. Duo—"Lucci darem," Mozart, Mrs. Schimpf and Mr. Taylor. Solo—In Terra Solo, Mr. Theodore Habelmann. Quartette—"Rigoletto," Verdi, Miss Solliday, Mrs. Schimpf, and Messrs. Habelmann and Taylor.

HABELMANN'S CONCERTS on Thursday and Friday evenings, in Concert Hall, are calling the attention of the public to their superior attractions and low subscription rates. Mr. Joseph Hermanns, the great basso from the German opera, is to sing his wonderful part of "Mephistopheles," in *Faust*, the almost equally great part of "Rocco" in *Fidelio*, and introduces a new song composed for him by Carl Evers, called "To the Storm-winds." Mme. Johannsen, Jean Louis, and Mr. Habelmann have also fine operatic parts to sustain. Carl Sentz's orchestra is also engaged.

CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA has its ninth Matinee on Thursday afternoon, in the new Horticultural Hall, and offers a splendid programme of new compositions, introduced for the first time. Mr. C. H. Jarvis, an executant of superior abilities and acknowledged reputation, performs a Mendelssohn Concerto, with orchestra accompaniment. This is the first of a series of star piano forte performances at these brilliant Concerts. The energy and spirit of Mr. Sentz are well displayed in this enterprising movement. The prices of admission remain unchanged.

AN entirely new bill is offered at Tunison & Co.'s New Philadelphia Opera House, Seventh street, below Arch, every evening this week. Frank Moran, Eph. Horn, Budworth, and others appear.

Concerning the Cut of Beards.

The author of a new volume on Italy tells us that from 1848 to 1859 political tendency was much indicated by the cut of the beard. A clean shaved face, like a priest, or a clean shaved face with whiskers, such as were worn in England before neckcloths disappeared, were the outward and visible signs that the love of the House of Bourbon burned brightly in the wearer. A moustache was allowed, and in some cases was highly proper; but a shaven chin was indispensable, and any obstinate or unlucky individual who allowed his beard to grow over the inch or two below his mouth was pretty sure to receive a visit from the police, an order to repair to the barber, and a little bill for being shaved by superior orders, but at his own expense. But with the decadence of the House of Bourbon a fashion was introduced of just the opposite mode of trimming the beard and its appendages. The old busts and portraits of the Counts and Dukes of Savoy are marked by a heavy moustache and thick, pointed beard, something like that worn by Charles I, of England. When King Victor Emanuel visited England he was distinguished by the gigantic moustache that hung over his uniform like a pair of fox's tails, the beard being removed from the chin, so that, while the hair was natural, the moustache was artificial. The King's moustaches were singed in the campaign of 1859, and either from this cause, as a mark of opposition to the regulation inch of clear chin, his Majesty adopted the style of his ancestor Testa di Ferro—shaven cheek, full moustache, pointed beard. As soon as the police ceased to have power over beards this style became prevalent in Naples. Its adoption was the expression of devotion to the Italian cause; the perfectly untrimmed beard rather denoted the extreme or Republican party. The transformation, particularly when effected in the person of elderly men, was remarkably amusing. The most devoted Bourbonists, known by their clean faces and neat whiskers, reappeared as the *Italianissimi* of the Italians, with clean cheeks and Savoyard imperials. Any other expression of change of opinion could be even more rapidly adopted.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·06	MOON RISES	10·30
SUN SETS	4 34	HIGH WATER	5·37

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE
E. A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Nov. 16
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 19
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 20
Ville de Paris	Havre	New York	Nov. 23
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 23
China	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 28
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 23
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Fulton	Havre	New York	Nov. 28
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 29
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 30

FOR EUROPE.

Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
America	New York	Bremen	Dec. 5
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 7

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Corsica	New York	Havana	Dec. 2
Alliance	Philada.	Charleston	Dec. 8
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Dec. 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 11
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Aries, Matthews, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Brig Wm. Welsh, Strobridge, Lisbon, Josie de Bessa Guimarians.
Brig George Amos, Marts, Portland, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Lath Rich, Lunt, Trinidad de Cuba, Knight & Sons.
Schr C. S. Edwards, Gandy, St. Johns, P. R., J. Mason & Co.
Schr L. Audenried, Crawford, Pawtucket, Stinnickson & Co.
Schr Ann S. Cannon, Cobb, Providence, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, Boston, do.
Schr Lehman Blew, Buckalew, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Henry May, Franklin, Providence, Hammett & Neill.
Schr L. Hunter, Perry, Boston, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr Sarah A. Hoffman, Haley, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Fairhaven, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr E. Matthews, McElwee, Charleston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr H. N. Miller, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Maggie M. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, do.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Pawtucket, do.
Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, Fall River, do.
Schr Henry Croskey, Potter, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Annie E. Cranmer, Cranmer, Salem, do.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, Dighton, do.
Schr M. Reinhart, Hand, Boston, Captain.
Schr Chowan, Goldwaith, Portsmouth, Captain.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Alexandria, Pratt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str C. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, 60 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Ship Chieftain, McGuire, from Liverpool Oct. 17, with mdse. to P. Wright & Sons. Towed up by tug America.
Br. barque Bessie North, Foye, 70 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to J. R. Penrose.
Brig Alston, Sawyer, from Wilmington, Del.
Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Transport, Crowley, 2 days from Great Egg Harbor, with mdse. to Allen & Needles.
Schr Koret, Brown, from Boston, with mdse. to I. Hough & Co.
Schr W. Townsend, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Marion Rice, 1 day from Newport, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Rickards, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Vandalia, Lavin, 1 day from Leipsic, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, from Marblehead.
Schr Hain, Haney, from Newburyport.
Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, from Boston.
Schr Ann E. Martin, Lloyd, from Boston.
Schr M. Reinhart, Hand, from Boston.
Schr Henry Croskey, Potter, from Boston.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, from Boston.
Schr L. Hunter, Perry, from Boston.
Schr T. J. Grafton, Tapley, from Boston.
Schr L. Audenried, Crawford, from Boston.
Schr Charles Hill, Cheeseman, from Boston.
Schr Ann E. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Boston.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, from Boston.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, from Boston.
Schr R. N. Miller, Miller, from Boston.
Schr Chowan, Goldwaith, from Saco.
Schr Leimbi Blew, Buckalew, from Hudson.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Greenport.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Haley, from Newburyport.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, from Dorchester.
Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, from Norwich.
Schr Reading RR. no. 50, Corson, from Norwich.
Schr George Twibill, Miller, from Baltimore.
Schr Henry May, Franklin, from Fall River.
Schr Ann S. Cannon, Cobb, from East Cambridge.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ISAAC B. EVANS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
Naval Stores and Soaps,
NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT.
TO LET,
Large Third-Story Room,
Well Lighted, with or without Power.
APPLY AT
12 6 1f NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 12 4 1

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.
MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 322 AND 321 SOUTH STREET
Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16

FURS.
1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867
FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)
The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of
Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.
Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.
CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.
☞ Will remove to our new Store, No. 1213 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.
The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of
FURS
Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 26 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL—REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12 tarp PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.
THE FALL AND WINTER
STYLE HATS
AT L. BLAYLOCK'S,
NO. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Are commended to the especial attention of
GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND FASHION,
BEING ELEGANT IN OUTLINE,
MATCHLESS IN FABRIC,
CHARMING IN FINISH
For ease, grace, and fashion, they are [11 22smw6t
THE MODELS OF THE SEASON.

FERTILIZERS.
AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.
FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.
NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 310mwf

THE MECHANICAL LAUNDRY COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA,
INCORPORATED 1867.
CAPITAL.....$100,000.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF SHARES, $10.
Orders left at the following places will meet with prompt attention, viz.:—Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Company, 47 N. Eighth street; Atkinson's Gents' Furnishing Store, 521 Chesnut street; Atkinson's Gents' Furnishing Store, 620 Chesnut street; Laing's Hat and Gents' Furnishing Store, N. E. cor. Sixth and Chesnut streets; Winchester's Gents' Furnishing Store, 706 Chesnut street; Grant's Gents' Furnishing Store, 1019 Chesnut street; Levi's Gent's Furnishing Store, S. E. cor. Eighth and Race streets; Sachse & Son's Shirt Store, S. E. cor. Eighth and Vine streets; Butler's Gents' Furnishing Store, 144 S. Eighth street; Scott's Gents' Furnishing Store, 246 S. Tenth street; Jones' Hoop Skirt and Ladies' Furnishing Store, 824 Arch street; Hooper & Parker's Gents' Furnishing Store, N. E. cor. Arch and Ninth streets; Taggart & Farr's Sewing Machine Store, 51 N. Ninth street; Atkinson's Dry Goods Store, 1522 Ridge avenue, and at the Laundry, Ninth street, below Dickerson.
Washing done at 50 cts to per dozen. All articles called for and delivered free of charge, and all clothing lost will be paid for.
No chemicals used. All work performed in the best possible manner, under the superintendence of experienced and careful female operatives. Gents' Socks mended and Buttons replaced without extra charge. The public are invited to inspect the Laundry.
Holders of four shares of stock will have their bills rendered monthly, with a discount of 20 per cent. Stock may be subscribed for at the Office of
HENRY C. POLLOCK, Treasurer,
No. 130 S. SIXTH Street,
10 12smwfmrp Philadelphia

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.
Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100
Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., deposited unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

CLOTHING.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.,
ABOVE SIXTH.
For style, durability, and excellence of workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. 10 25fmw6m

GROCERIES, ETC.
SHOTWELL'S SWEET CIDER.
Our usual supply of this
CELEBRATED CIDER,
JUST RECEIVED.
ALLEN C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.
PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 2m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES R. WEBB,
TEA DEALER AND GROCER,
S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.
Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas of every grade.
Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities.
All fresh imported. 8 14

NATIONAL UNION
GROCERY AND PROVISION COMPANY.
Groceries and Provisions at Cost.
OFFICE: No. 235 South THIRD Street.
STORE: No. 608 ARCH Street.
Cash Capital.....$30,000
President—WHILL. D. HALFMANN. 11 16 1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11amth3rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of
GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,
Just received, of the finest European makers.
Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 14p
SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 12 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,
Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.
PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS
Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.
CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 125 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.
GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT
TO ERECT THE
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR
INVALID SOLDIERS,
UNDER A SPECIAL
Charter from the State of Pennsylvania
PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.
AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National Home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.
THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED
By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.
LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 25, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.
Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE.
(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)
I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.
A. W. RANDALL.
Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPALDING.
October 25, 1867. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.
We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.
HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden Lane, New York.
J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 324 Broome street, New York.
In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $300,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spalding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.
There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the
GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.
ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868,
On which latter occasion a committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the management in making the distribution, to commence on Monday, February 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall.
$641,850 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS
Will be distributed among the ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following
SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	60,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	50,000
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	23,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	15,000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5000
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4 000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,500
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,500
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36.	1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver)	3,000
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44.	1 Pearl Breastpin, Earrings and Head Ornament	2,500
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,000
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring	1,500
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52.	1 Diamond Cross	1,500
53.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings	1,500
54.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
55.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	1,500
56.	1 Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
58.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
59.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60.	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61.	1 Single Stone Ring	1,500
62.	1 Single Stone Pin	1,500
63.	1 Cluster Brooch	1,500
64.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	1,500
65.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	800
66.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	800
67.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Earrings, and Pin	800
69.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70.	1 Diamond and Ruby Three Stone Ring	800
71.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
74.	1 Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76.	1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
78.	1 Emerald Knob	500
79.	1 Pair Diamond and Ruby Earrings	500
80.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81.	1 Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82.	1 Lady's Diamond Set Watch	400
83.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
84.	1 Gold Watch	300
85.	1 Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86.	1 Diamond and Single Stone Stud	150
87.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
88.	1 Diamond Three Stone Ring	150
89.	1 Diamond Single

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1867.

The Finances as Considered by Robert J. Walker.

We regret that the extreme length of the letter of Hon. Robert J. Walker and the crowded condition of our columns prevent us placing that able document in full before our readers. Whatever Mr. Walker says on the subject of our financial condition is entitled to a respectful attention. Throughout the entire war he was abroad as the agent of the United States Government for the purpose of negotiating our loans in the European markets, and from direct contact with a great part of the subscribers, is able to bear witness to their feelings and expectations at the time they gave their money to our country. We will, therefore, do the next best thing to publishing his letter in full, and endeavor to give a synopsis of his views on the various financial questions which are to-day agitating the country. At the outbreak of the war he was sent abroad, with letters from Secretary Chase and President Lincoln, for the purpose of acting as the United States agent in Europe and Great Britain. While there he published numerous essays, which were not contradicted by the United States, in which he "*represented the certainty of the payment of the principal and interest on the Five-twenty loan in gold.*" When he arrived abroad found that the Governments of France and England were so opposed to our nation as to render the negotiation of our loans in those countries almost impossible, so he appealed to the people of Germany, and, as he states, "the result was that the people of Germany, emphatically the great mass of the people, took several hundred millions at the same rate as our own citizens." At that time the Government was in great danger; confidence was felt neither at home nor abroad. Mr. Walker says the discount at which they were received was warranted by the exigencies and the risk the purchasers ran, and adds:—"These German and other loans, based upon these United States Five-twenties, constituted, to a vast extent, the *price we agreed to pay* to enable us to maintain the Government and preserve the Union. And, now, shall we hesitate about the full payment of such loans as these? But especially can I, on whose representations so many hundred millions of these loans were taken, now, whilst the great issues are being discussed, and soon to be decided, without a burning sense of shame and dishonor, remain longer silent?"

Mr. Walker is emphatically in favor of a payment in gold, and certainly has justice on his side as well as great ability. But he considers that question one which may be settled in the future. What at present needs attention is a resumption of specie payments. To do this he considers a loan of $250,000,000 in gold to be necessary. There are now $387,000,000 of legal-tenders issued. There is in the Treasury $111,000,000 in gold and $23,000,000 of legal-tenders. By contracting a new loan of $250,000,000, all the outstanding legal-tenders could be absorbed and specie payments resumed, without risking the danger of a sudden running up of the premium on gold. To secure this new loan he favors a resort to foreign markets. He says:—

"Why should our people be thus oppressed and racked and tortured by a forced contraction of the currency, which is the life-blood of our industry? Why this constant drainage of all the veins and arteries of our industrial system?

"I, then, am for a foreign loan, so as at once to supply the vacuum, to replenish our exhausted resources, and resume specie payments, with all its incalculable benefits to our faith, our credit, and our industry.

"What real objection is there to a foreign loan? Did Washington and the patriots of '76 object to it when Franklin negotiated our first foreign loan in Holland? Did not Mr. Lincoln, concurring with Mr. Chase, warmly advocate it, when we obtained the necessary money to replenish an exhausted treasury during the late Rebellion?

"It is certain, on resumption, that this whole loan *would be taken by the masses of the people of Germany at par, or higher in gold for six per cent. bonds.* We borrowed $250,000,000 from the Germans in 1863-4 to carry on the war then. And I would open the new foreign loan at Hamburg, Berlin, and Frankfort, aided by Count Bismark, who is as great a friend of American as he is of German unity."

In this paragraph is found the kernel of the entire letter. It is a long argument for the resumption of specie payments by the immediate negotiation of a foreign loan. He speaks with certainty of its success, and there are few who are so well qualified by experience and theoretical knowledge to express an opinion. By this means he thinks we could avoid the threatened difficulties of the ultimate payment of the debt, and forever drive out the spirit of repudiation. The proposition is a vast one, and merits careful consideration.

Mr. Walker is opposed to the present payment to any considerable extent of the national debt, and wisely argues that the longer it remains unpaid the greater will be the assets on hand to pay it when due. By figures he shows that our rate of increase of wealth from 1850 to 1860 was 37 per cent., and gives us the following table of increase until 1900, at the same rate:—

1860	$16,159,616,068
1870	39,593,450,585
1880	82,865,868,849
1890	187,311,353,225
1900	428,330,433,288
1901	465,693,482,116

Thus, our wealth in thirty-three years would be more than quadruple that of England.

Of course, at such a period the payment of the debt would be but a trifle when compared with the drain it would cause on us to-day.

He glances for a moment at the Butler-Pendleton proposition to pay off the debt in greenbacks, and concludes that such a currency would not be worth at the start twenty cents on the dollar in gold. The first result would be to increase the expenses of the Government and of living nearly fourfold, with no corresponding increase of wages or of revenue. The expenses of the Government, paid in this depreciated paper, would swell to nearly two billions a year, and the excess of our annual expenditures over receipts would exceed a billion of dollars a year, swelling yearly, with the necessary demand for a further inflation, until the whole mass would become worthless, and leave the Government and people without money or credit.

The whole substance of Mr. Walker's theory is contained in a few words:—"*For all these ends there is but one remedy, an immediate resumption of specie payments, accompanied by a vast reduction of taxation.*" By resuming specie payments we reduce the annual expenses of the Government over thirty per cent. per annum. He favors the repeal of taxes and excises, and the abolition to a great extent of our internal revenue system. By this means, he observes, we would at once get rid of eight millions a year in the shape of tax gatherers' salaries. He believes that a total revenue of 244 millions is all that is necessary, and this he proposes to raise by taxes on but three articles:—

1. By a tariff for revenue.
2. By an excise on wines, malt and spirituous liquors, and tobacco; abolishing all other internal taxation.
3. By a tax on our national banks, based upon just and fair equivalents, remembering how essential they are to the prosperity of the country, and that we must not drive them into liquidation by unfair and unequal taxation, and thus revive the wretched State bank system.

This is perfectly feasible, as we demonstrated a few days since in an article in favor of throwing off all tax on a man's income except the excess over necessary expenses. By this triple tax all necessary revenue could be secured. The subject should receive immediate attention. In the tax on the National Banks, however, Mr. Walker "would impose but one *additional* tax upon them. It would be, that, while permitting them all to loan money at one uniform rate of 7 per cent. per annum, as ought to have been done originally, they should pay over annually to the Government one-half the *net* profits realized during the year over 7 per cent."

Mr. Walker is a strong advocate of the system of national banks, and deems them of great advantage to the country. He considers all attempts to call in their notes as dangerous and injurious, and calls attention to the fact that "their issues are not fictitious, but represent so much capital in the bonds of the United States." We cannot follow the able arguments and every fact adduced to a greater length, but would commend the views of the distinguished author, both because of their ability and also because of the sound, practical common sense which pervades most of his letters. All his opinions appear to be practicable, if we except, with a doubt, the foreign loan of $250,000,000 in gold.

The Mercantile Library.

The old maxim that "Knowledge is Power" has become threadbare from its frequent quotation. Yet it reveals the great element of our national strength. To the *savans* of Germany and France we must yield the palm for thorough and deep culture in special branches of human wisdom, but as a people the inhabitants of the Great Republic enjoy a wider and more general diffusion of knowledge than those of any other land. And this has resulted, not so much from our system of public schools and higher educational institutions, as from our universal passion for newspapers and books. By an incessant devouring of everything that comes in our way, whether good or bad, we have gained the bulk of our knowledge, and with it a more thorough appreciation of the blessings of our free institutions, and a more deeply seated disposition to maintain them in their integrity, than could have been imparted to us in the mere routine of the school-room.

One of the most prominent agencies in bringing books within the reach of the people of every class has been the system of circulating libraries, which has now obtained a foothold in every city and town of pretension in the country. One of the most successful and deserving of these institutions is that known as the Mercantile Library Company of Philadelphia. Although of comparatively recent origin, it has already attained a standing with the largest in the country, and with the facilities which its proposed removal will afford, it will not be long before it will place itself far in advance of all its rivals. It was established in the year 1821, the names of the most prominent residents of the city of that day being embraced in the list of its founders. After a determined struggle for existence, it attained a measure of the success which it so richly merited at the hands of the public, and in 1845 it took possession of the handsome edifice which it still occupies, at the corner of Fifth and Library streets. At that date the city whose literary wants it supplied had a population of about 325,000, while at present our permanent residents are estimated at 800,000. The membership of the Company was then 1004; now it is 6167. The library then contained 10,279 volumes; and at present it has upon its shelves about 40,000 volumes. The number of books loaned in 1845 was 14,798; while last year the circulation reached the enormous total of 177,003 volumes.

A mere glance at these figures will convince any of our readers of the fact that increased accommodations are needed, and every frequenter of the uncomfortably crowded rooms knows how imperative is the necessity. The managers of the institution, ever attentive to the wants of the public, and relying upon their generosity and enlightenment for support, have already met the requirements of the case, and they now confidently appeal to the community for assistance in perfecting and carrying out their scheme. They have purchased, in behalf of the Association, the handsome edifice on Tenth street, near Chesnut, known as the Franklin Market House, which has a superficial area of 24,080 feet, as compared with the 8000 feet of the two floors in use in the present building. The new building may by some be deemed altogether too large for the necessities of the Library; but it should be remembered that in 1845 but one floor of the old building was in use, so that the proportion between the accommodations of that period and those proposed is as one to six—precisely the same relation as is borne by the membership at the two periods. The new building is to cost $126,000, of which $76,000 is to be paid in cash, the remaining $50,000 to encumber the premises as a ground-rent. The sum of $76,000 will, however, be required to adapt the new building to the wants of the Company, making a total cash expense of $152,000. To meet this, the Company has $103,000 in its Treasury, after disposing of the old buildings, so that $49,000 are required for immediate use, and a round $100,000 to place the institution on a safe basis, clear of all incumbrances. At a recent meeting of the friends of the Institution, his Honor Mayor McMichael, who presided, appointed a committee of our most prominent citizens to supervise the collection of the required fund. We trust that they will not appeal in vain to a public which has ever shown a readiness to engage in all good works.

Which is the Metropolis?

We have frequently claimed that Philadelphia is the most populous city on the American continent, and in the result of the registry of votes which was completed in New York city on Saturday, we have an incontestable proof of the truthfulness of our assertion. At the November election in the city which can no longer lay claim to the title of metropolis, every nerve was strained to secure the largest vote possible by both parties, as the result in the State depended altogether upon that in the city. But the Mayoralty contest which terminates with the election to-morrow, has been conducted with even greater zeal, as there are three candidates in the field, and the friends of each are not without hope of success. The following figures give the comparative result in the two rival cities, the total population being based upon the customary estimate of six residents to every qualified voter:—

	Philadelphia.	*New York.*
Total registry	114,272	135,599
Total vote at recent elections	101,068	111,862
Population	685,632	813,594

New York, as will be seen, cast a heavier vote, in proportion to the registry, than did Philadelphia; but it should be remembered that the Republican vote in this city was not drawn out, by reason of wide-spread dissatisfaction with a majority of the candidates; while in New York if we may believe the leaders of the rival Democratic factions, thousands of roughs were imported from this city and Baltimore, for the express purpose of rolling up a majority which should "terrify" the country. Moreover, it is a notorious fact that thousands of names are registered every year in New York, in direct violation and defiance of the law, and these may be put aside to offset the large foreign population who are not entitled to the elective franchise. Although the figures given above are probably somewhat in excess of the real population of both cities, the proportion is as near correct as may be, and there is not the shadow of a doubt but that Philadelphia is the metropolis of the New World in point of population, as it likewise is with respect to manufacturing interests.

THE FASHIONS.

Playing a "Forfeits" and a Witty Reply—A Popular Preacher on Styles of Dress—Court Costumes in England—Ex-Royal Robes—New Materials—The Indian Necklace—An Austrian Color, Bands, and Sashes.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—At a very aristocratic reunion lately it was a gentleman's turn to answer some of those inquisitorial questions which are put in all fashionable games now, and are considered amusing. He had to redeem a forfeit. The first question asked him was, "Which color do you prefer?" "All fast colors," was the witty reply. The next was, "which is your favorite author?" "Oh, the author of my days, of course," he answered readily; but the third nearly brought him to Mazas, for the questioner inquired, "What is the object of your ambition?" "To be or not to be," answered the sufferer, in great distress and in fear of a second forfeit. "To be or not to be what?" pursued the tormentor. "A Zouave—a Political Zouave," replied the victim. Murmurs of disapprobation welcomed this confession, and had not peals of laughter drowned them a snug little game at forfeits would have ended in an official arrestation. Another very unfortunate expression is that now commented on in high quarters and by all the papers. It refers to the Chassepot guns. In General de Failly's official account of the engagement at Montana he says, in speaking of the slain: "The Chassepot guns have done wonders." When the paper was put before the Minister of the Interior, he suggested that the phrase would be better if altered before it was placed before the public in the *Moniteur*. The following morning the *Moniteur* appeared, and every Parisian was scandalized at the barbarous exultation of the military over the murderous Chassepots. The Emperor himself was struck at the inappropriateness of the expression, and sent for the managing directors of the *Moniteur*, who explained that "thundering" had been substituted by them for the "wonders." When the Minister of the War Department was called to account, the answer was that military discipline did not admit of the slightest modification in a document signed by a commanding officer. Thus it is that M. de Failly's wonderful Chassepots have become fashionable table talk. It is very peaceful, although Mr. Chassepot is at Lyons superintending the manufacture of no less than 100,000 more of his guns.

The other subjects of interest are that Father Hyacinthe, who so raved against ladies' clothing last Lent, is going to preach all through Advent at Notre Dame. If the degeneracy of the fashions was a subject of his ire last season, what must happen to him now? I will keep your readers *au courant*, for where the fashions are preached it is my duty to attend.

There was a great crush of splendid attire at Windsor on the 10th, where the twenty-sixth birthday of the Prince of Wales was celebrated. Some of the evening dresses sent from Paris were very tasteful, and are called simple because not trimmed with anything but artificial flowers; but the flowers were in such profusion that simplicity is not precisely the proper expression. They were little dresses of different shades, with cordons of flowers from the waist down; the sides and back looped up in front with bouquets; and all the bodices were cut low and square. White tulle over white satin had clusters of white lilac. Pink tulle over pink silk had cordons of pink buds; one white was trimmed with rouleaux of black and white satin; the ornaments were gold.

Now that the sovereigns have all gone away, a retrospective glance at what has been worn proves rather mortifying to husbands. Some of the dresses are to be perpetuated by history; for instance, the robe worn by the Duchesse de Mouchy at the banquet given to the Emperor of Austria at the Hotel de Ville. It was white and coarse satin covered with an Alencon, a tunic which went off into a court train behind and looped in the front with acacia blossoms in gold. The body *a l'empere* was covered with tulle worked with gold, and golden acacia and diamonds entwined in her hair. On the bodice there were square clasps and ovals of diamonds fastening the tulle drapery folds on the bosom.

This toilet has been as much talked of as the Empress Eugenie's, which I have in a previous letter described, with the exception of her necklace, which was composed of five rows of diamonds, each having a fringe of rubies and diamonds.

The Marquise de Gallifet at one of the grand receptions wore a dress which will never be forgotten. It was a garnet satin, trimmed with garnet clusters of grapes and embroidered vine leaves. Her casaque to match was tight at the waist under a belt of garnet and leaves, from which hung a deep fringe of cut garnet beads.

Then there was a princess at the races whose white cloth toilet marked all over with silk (the yellow shades), is now being imitated at Compiegne. Sportsmen complain that all this white spoils their shooting; but still those who cannot invest in white cloth accomplish their whim in white merino, and their effect on the game is precisely the same, but the gentlemen complain less.

The great mania is the Indian necklace of thirty rows, and the new style of jewelry which is not so rich or becoming. Now, ladies, may wear fancy jewels that are not imitation, but pretty, and to a certain degree inexpensive; thus filigree rings with turquoises and pink enamel miniatures surrounded with pearls.

The Metternich green is as much in vogue as the Bismark brown; but nasturtium, or capucine, is the great gun.

The odalisque band and sash are made of plaited material round the waist, and the sash ends are ornamented with fringe. They are worn on the left side in front. The duchesse it is, which, passed through rings, hangs down behind.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

☞ AS THE TWINKLING STARS GO out one by one in the golden lustre of the morn, so the once popular perfumes of the American market have faded into oblivion before the superior claims of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus"—the standard perfume of the Western Hemisphere.—*Hurlington Democrat.* 1t

☞ A CONCERT OF THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL, of Germantown, will be given at the TOWN HALL, On TUESDAY EVENING, December 3, 1867. TICKETS 25 CENTS. Professor E. M. Porter, the Blind Pianist, will preside at the Piano. 12 2 2t

☞ THE GREAT REMEDY.—
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness or Loss of Voice, Night Sweats, Sore Throat, Pains in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, and all Complaints of a Pulmonary Nature.
SWAYNE'S
SWAYNE'S
SWAYNE'S
SWAYNE'S
SWAYNE'S
SWAYNE'S
SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
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COMPOUND SYRUP OF
WILD CHERRY.
WILD CHERRY.
WILD CHERRY.
WILD CHERRY.
WILD CHERRY.
WILD CHERRY.
WILD CHERRY.
Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia. 3 2 mwf

FRENCH BRIE CHEESE.

LOVERS OF FINE IMPORTED CHEESE ARE INVITED TO CALL AT BROAD AND WALNUT, AND FIND THERE THE FINEST VARIETY AND QUALITY OF CHEESE IN THE CITY. WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF VERY CHOICE BRIE CHEESE, CURIOUSLY PUT UP IN FRANCE, IN BASKETS, AND OF VERY RICH FLAVOR. ALSO, ROQUEFORT, STILTON, CREDAR, EDAM, PINEAPPLE, IMITATION OF DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, AND RICH CREAM CHEESE.
NEUFCHATEL AND CAMEMBERT WILL BE RECEIVED IN A FEW DAYS.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.
Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of
FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Gloves, Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 1 22rp

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BALANCE OF IMPORTED FRENCH FURNITURE, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Closing out at Reduced Prices, at
MR. I. LUTZ'S FURNITURE STORE,
11 30 21t No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

WHOLESALE
BUCK GLOVE
MANUFACTURERS,
McNEELY & CO.,
11 10 wsmlmrp] NO. 64 N. FOURTH STREET.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. DAPEN, 8 28wsmSp at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

COMPLIMENTS
OF
THE SEASON.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
OF
VERY GREAT VALUE
FOR
VERY LITTLE MONEY,
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
Have an extensive assortment of new and elegant GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, VELVETS, CLOAKINGS, and DRESS GOODS, which will be offered at a still further reduction, thus affording to all an opportunity to purchase useful and elegant presents for the Holidays, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.
SPLENDID OTTOMAN SILKS
At $2 50, Reduced from $5.
MOIRE ANTIQUES
At $3·50, Reduced from $5.
SILK CORDED POPLINS
At $1·50, Reduced from $2·25.
Plain French Silk Poplins
At $1·25, Reduced from $1·75.
All-wool French Poplins at 80 Cents.
French All-wool Poplins at 87½ Cents.
The above are all New and Fashionable Goods, choice Shades, and well worthy the attention of the public,
12 2 mwflm4p] EDWIN HALL & CO.

1867. "CHRISTMAS." 1867.

The increased demand made upon us last Christmas for Fine Holiday Goods, has led us to give a special attention to their production this season, and we now have the pleasure of offering the finest stock we have ever had.

With a view to enable purchasers to supply themselves at all times during the ensuing season, we have instructed our Paris House to send us, as they may be finished from time to time, the most elegant selections from the various European Manufactories, and we will therefore be able to present a constant succession of novelties during the entire month of December.

BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 wfm PHILADELPHIA

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of
$206·33 taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881.
$156 33 do. do. 5-20's of 1862.
$127 58 do. do. 5-20's of 1864.
$137 68 do. do. 5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33 do. do. 5-20's of '65, Jan. & July.
$151·33 do. do. 5-20's of '67. do.
$93·83 do. do. 5 ⅜ cent. 10-40's. do.
$159 18 do. do. 7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153·18 do. do. 7 3-10 Cy. July issue.
(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 2 4p

"TWA NICHTS IN SCOTLAND."
MUSICAL FUND HALL.
MUSICAL FUND HALL.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Dec. 6 and 7,
MR. KENNEDY,
MR. KENNEDY,
The celebrated Scottish Vocalist, will give his POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT ON THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND, SONGS OF SCOTLAND,
Piano Forte.....Miss KENNEDY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street. 12 2 6t

525 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
Running West from Omaha
Across the Continent,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many Eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock, and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government, and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Earnings of the Company.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds

Are offered for the present are NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

Or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third st.
J. E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. Third street.
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
In Wilmington, Delaware, by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.
JOHN McLEAR & SON.
And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall st.,
And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.
A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the progress of the work, and resources for construction, and value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.
JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
November 23, 1867. 11 25 mwf6t

R. & C. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND ELEGANT
FANCY ARTICLES,
Selected in Europe this season for their
NOVELTY AND BEAUTY,
ESPECIALLY FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Which they offer for sale [11 27 wfm 12t
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL SALE
OF THE
ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THEIR GALLERIES,
NO. 1334 CHESNUT STREET,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 3, 1867,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
EXHIBITION NOW OPEN. 11 30 3t

POINT BREEZE PARK.
TUESDAY Afternoon, December 3, 1867.
Mile Heats, 3 in 5, to Road Wagons. Good day and track. Three best road horses in the city.
Horses to start at 3 o'clock P. M.
J. M. Hamill names b. h. MAY BOY.
Owner names b. m. GAZELLE.
Owner names b. h. STRATHMORE.
The privilege of a member introducing a mate friend without pay is suspended.
Omnibuses will start for the Park from Library street at 2½ o'clock P. M.,
11 30 3t

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BEAUTIful Bay Hambletonian HORSES, 15½ hands high, and sound in every particular. Prompt drivers, and fearless of locomotives. Inquire at No. 423 N. EIGHTEENTH Street. 11 24 6t*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia, Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia, Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia, Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,

At Tower Hall. At Tower Hall. At Tower Hall. At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FAITH WELL FOUNDED.—In old times, at the commencement of every season, it was the fashion to take a strong cathartic as a safeguard against a change of temperature. It was a worse than senseless practice. The people of our day understand the matter better. Instead of depleting the system they reinforce it. In the method they adopt they exhibit a wise discrimination. Instead of resorting to the vitiated stimulants of commerce, or any of the compounds derived from them, th y put their faith in the only absolutely pure invigorant procurable in the market—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Their faith is well founded. Never has any tonic medicine been prepared with such scrupulous precision and conscientious care. It is a vegetable compound, of which every ingredient is sound, wholesome, and *medicinal* in the true sense of the word. Now, we have three prominent national complaints. One-half of the adult population of the United States suffer more or less either from diseases of the stomach, derangements of the liver, or affections of the kidneys. In no other land under Heaven are these maladies so general as in this country, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is a specific for them all, unless organic in their origin, and, therefore, beyond cure. And let those who are fortunate enough to be exempt from them at present understand one great fact, viz., that an occasional use of this vitalizing tonic will as certainly prevent them as the sun will prevent the earth from freezing where its genial beams descend.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON wishes a European Congress of nations to arrange again for the peace of Europe. The peace of Europe seems to be like a fine suit of clothes, all the time giving way somewhere, and consequently in continual need of patching. Nap wants to act the character of tailor to the nations. We are thinking just now what a happy condition it would be if the "Peace of Europe" was as well put together as the clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental. Then it would not need continual repairing.

EVERY DOLLAR invested in aid of the Riverside Institute not only aids in educating some poor and friendless orphan, but guarantees to the subscriber, in return for his liberality, more than a fair equivalent for his money. The Institute will be open for orphans in about one month, and the grand distribution of $300,000 worth will positively take place at the time announced.

CURTAINS—Selling off in consequence of change of business January 1, 1868.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co., No. 723 Chesnut street.

100,000 DOLLARS worth of Curtains, Shades, Cornices, etc. etc., selling at very low prices. Must be sold before 1868.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co., No. 723 Chesnut street.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS selling at reduced prices at

KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co.'s Curtain Store, No. 723 Chesnut street.

IF you must take medicine, then take AYER'S, which are by far the most effectual remedies to be had anywhere.

WE DO NOT ASSERT that every family should be their own physician in all cases; but it is undeniable that with a case of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS in the house, times without number, disease and sickness may be arrested, and time, money, and suffering saved. This is being done by thousands, and may be done by all.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 22 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George G. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

HEADACHE, Languor, and Melancholy generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness, or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, removing all Biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the Bowels. Sold by all Druggists.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON will undoubtedly purchase at least one hundred tickets in aid of the Gettysburg Asylum for invalid soldiers, but the great question is, How many citizens of Philadelphia will secure chances in the great distribution of presents to take place on the 24th of February, 1868? The number should be over half a million.

4 TO 8 P. M. MCINTIRE & BROTHER, 4 TO 8 P. M. SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, BOSOMS, 4 TO 8 P. M. TIES, AND GENTS' FURNISHING 4 TO 8 P. M. Goods of every kind, at small 4 TO 8 P. M. advance above cost. No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

MARRIED.

GRANT—NEWTON.—On Thursday, November 21, 1867, by the Rev. George A. Peltz, Mr. ALLEN A. GRANT, of Milwaukee, Wis., to Mrs. MARY A. NEWTON, of this city, formerly of Liverpool, England.

MCCREADY—MENDELSON.—On the 19th ultimo, Mr. DENNIS MCCREADY to Miss EMMA MENDELSON, both of this city.

POST—LAMB.—On May 30, 1867, by the Rev. William J. Mann, Mr. HERMAN POST to Miss MARY LAMB, both of this city.

DIED.

PRATT.—On the 1st instant, EDMUND PRATT, Jr., aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday next at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 4830 Tacony street, Bridesburg. The mules to accompany the body to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

PRICE.—On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Christian Price.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1313 Market street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock.

WOODWARD.—On Monday, the 2d instant, ANTHONY, son of Anthony W. and Hannah Woodward, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 111 N. Third street, Camden, N. J., on Wednesday, the 4th instant, at 10 o'clock.

CALLIPERS.—SPRING, CRAB JAW, AND inside and outside Callipers, of a variety of sizes, and an assortment of other Mechanics' Tools, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

TO LOCKSMITHS.—A LARGE VARIETY OF Keys and other Hardware suitable for your use may be found in the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS, OF SEVEral qualities of plating, and plated Ivory-handled Table Cutlery, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 730 RACE Street. 9 17 6p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 23 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 8]

THANKSGIVING WEEK—TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider; also some fine Virginia Crab. P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines. "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

WINTER WEATHER.—The Frost King pounced down so suddenly upon our unsuspecting citizens, enwrapt as he was in an atmosphere as frigid as could be, that he has given every one the chills. Shivering has become contagious. No matter how warmly the people muffle up, in heavy coats or furs, they are not invulnerable against the insidious attacks of old Boreas. He does not come in his panopiy of steel, but his very breath seems to pierce through and through with its icy chill. His conquests are universal. Yet, not content with such success, he seeks to exasperate by adding to chills within blue noses and purple cheeks without, transforming the very appearance of the people. Frozen ponds and gutters, and window panes covered with the frosty imagery of his handy work, all show that the frigid king is in for a protracted visit. The skaters are in high expectation of a speedy inaugural of their sport, and the warmly clad can well withstand these wintry attacks. But there are others—the poor—who will be pinched by the frost, and pierced by the cold, with but a brand, and sometimes not even that, to keep soul and body together in these freezing nights. As the winter sets in renewed exertions should be made by our benevolent citizens and institutions to alleviate their sufferings.

We present below a thermometrical statement of the month of November, commencing where our last report left off—

Date.	1866. 6 A. M.	Noon.	2 P. M.	1867. 6 A. M.	Noon.	2 P. M.
14	41	51	53½	34½	51	54
15	52	64	60	39	45	47
16	46	56	51	42½	48	54
17	42	52	54½	35½	44	45
18	44	52	54	32½	34½	36
19	47	52	57½	*23	36	37
20	56	56½	56	32	44	47
21	46	50	50	44	49	51
22	23	44	45	39	47	52
23	38	44	42	40	53	54
24	35	37½	37	48½	52½	56
25	37	38½	39	42	50	53
26	*30½	44	47	53½	57	60½
27	36	48	51	40½	48½	50
28	47	63½	67	47	51	52
29	59	66	68	44	49	51
30	54	44	47	37	35	30½

*The coldest periods in the portion of the month represented.

THE BONNIE SCOTS residing in our city celebrated St. Andrew's Day on Saturday with great *eclat*. Under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society a banquet was given at Augustin's, while the Scots' Thistle Society, with Peter H. Johnston, Esq., in the chair, were entertained at the Wetherill House.

In the absence of Charles Macalester, Esq., President of the St. Andrew's Society, D. C. McCammon, Esq., the Vice-President, occupied the chair. Among the invited guests were General Robert Patterson, President of the Hibernia Society; James Allen, Esq., President of the St. George's Society; Frederick Fairthorne, President of the Albion; Lloyd P. Smith, Esq., Vice-President of the St. David's Society; and his Honor Judge Peirce. The company were much disappointed in not meeting Senator Cameron, whose presence had been anticipated. The usual toasts were drunk on the occasion, the responses being by General Patterson, Lloyd P. Smith, Judge Peirce, Colonel A. L. Snowden, and Frederick Fairthorne. Songs of the fatherland varied the programme, and everything passed off with great harmony and sincere delight to all present.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND'S GREAT LECTURE.—George Alfred Townsend's lecture at Concert Hall to-night will afford Philadelphians an opportunity to contradict the popular idea abroad, that the second city in the Union does not give encouragement to its own young men. Mr. Townsend is emphatically a Philadelphian, educated at our Grammar and High Schools, and after serving apprenticeship upon the Philadelphia journals he made his appearance in New York after an interregnum of two years' study in Europe, and easily carried off the honors over the correspondents of the metropolis. His connection with the *Tribune*, *World*, and other papers was a sequence of triumphs, and he began lecturing, three winters ago, with a success insured from the start. Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Rochester, Pittsburg, Buffalo, and Troy are among the cities where he is a favorite twice every year, and the present lecture has been hailed beyond all others as the best exposition of the scenery, life, and future of the Northern Continent ever given in the United States.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS DURING NOVEMBER.—The following table gives the number of permits for new buildings issued during the month of November, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:—

Buildings.	Nov., 1867.	Nov., 1866.
Dwellings:—		
Three-storied	145	65
Two-storied	63	63
Total Dwellings	208	128
Asylum	...	1
Breweries	...	2
Boiler-house	2	1
Billiard room	...	1
Church	...	1
Coach-houses	3	2
Dye-houses	2	...
Distilleries	...	8
Factories	6	9
Foundry	...	1
Green-house	1	...
Hotels	2	2
Hose-house	...	1
Ice-houses	1	2
Offices	6	7
Pottery	1	...
School-houses	1	2
Shops	11	12
Sheds	2	2
Slaughter-houses	1	2
Stables	15	28
Stores	9	6
Store-houses	2	5
Sugar-houses	1	...
Totals	268	223
Alterations and additions	82	84
Grand totals	350	312

ARRESTS FOR LAST MONTH.—The following is the number of arrests in the different Police Districts for the month of November:—

District.		District.	
1	256	13	60
2	403	14	49
3	356	15	60
4	319	16	150
5	362	18	91
6	114	Day Sergeants	30
7	112	Beggar Detectives	49
8	170	Reserve Corps	136
9	202	Delaware Harbor	41
10	205	Schuylkill Harbor	29
11	130		
12	127	Total	3451

A NUISANCE.—Last winter we had frequent occasion to complain of the wretched state in which the pavements in front of the State House and Post Office were permitted to remain by the persons who should have kept them in order. There was scarcely a day through the freezing weather when the sidewalks were not encumbered with a coating of ice, whereby the comfort and safety of pedestrians were both sadly interfered with. This morning we noticed that the sidewalk in front of a portion of the State House was already covered with ice. We wish to enter our protest against this nuisance at the very outset of the cold weather, and we hope that somebody will attempt to remedy it.

A NEW JOURNAL IN CAMDEN.—On Saturday a new radical Republican weekly journal made its appearance in Camden, under the title of *The New Republic*. It is a handsomely printed sheet of eight pages, and H. L. Bonsall, Esq., a gentleman of decided ability and much journalistic experience, is the editor and proprietor. While *The New Republic* is intended to be especially devoted to the interests of Camden and its vicinity, it aims also to become a leading organ of the party in the First Congressional District of New Jersey. We tender it our hearty wishes for success in all its aspirations.

IN TROUBLE.—Thomas Meeney was arrested on Friday night at Tenth and Locust for being drunk and disorderly. He was taken to the Fifth District Station House and searched. Nine pawn tickets for the same number of coats were found in his pockets. He had obtained the cloth from the clothing store of David Kline, No. 920 Market street, to make it up into coats. He did so; but instead of returning them to the store pawned them. Alderman Swift sent him to Moyamensing because he could not enter security to answer at court.

PICKING POCKETS.—John Roberts, aged 51, was arrested in the Germantown and Norristown cars, on Saturday evening, for attempting to pick the pocket of a gentleman named Littlewood. Mr. Littlewood felt the fellow fumbling in his pockets, and turning around quick, caught him. He dropped the pocket-book which he had taken from the gentleman's pocket on the floor. He was taken to Manayunk and handed over to the custody of a policeman. He was committed to answer

ARRESTED UPON SUSPICION.—A man has been arrested upon suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of Robert Carey, who was drugged and thrown overboard at Dock street wharf, on Friday night last. The individual was seen in Carey's company shortly before he was missed. Carey was rescued in an insensible condition, and it took an hour to restore him to consciousness. The man was committed for a further hearing.

HELD FOR A FURTHER HEARING.—Thomas Smith was arrested on Saturday, by Reserve Officer Findley, upon the charge of larceny. Alderman Beitler held him for a further hearing.

A NEGRO KILLED IN THE FIFTH WARD.—On Saturday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, officers of the Third District discovered a colored man named John Hill lying upon the walk at Lombard street, near Sixth, and surrounded by a pool of clotted blood, while he was still bleeding freely from a terrible wound in the left breast. They immediately obtained a settee for the purpose of taking him to the hospital, and on arriving at that institution found he was dead.

Returning to the neighborhood of Sixth and Lombard streets, they learned that Hill had received the wound in the eating-saloon, Sixth street, above St. Mary, kept by Littleton Hubert, to which place they repaired and ascertained the following particulars:—Hill and a mulatto named Henry Clay got into a quarrel, during which some pretty hard expressions were used. Clay called Hill a cross-eyed ——, and made towards him, but was pushed away. The deceased then went into the yard, and while there Clay went into the kitchen, and, picking up a carving-knife from the table, seated himself near the rear door. As Hill opened the door Clay jumped up, caught hold of him, and drove the knife into his body just below the shoulder, clean up to the hilt, making a frightful gash of about five inches in length. Clay then went into the front room, and left the premises. The wounded man, discovering that he had been cut, started out of the place for the hospital, but on arriving at Lombard street, he fell to the pavement in an exhausted condition. Clay, the murderer, has not been arrested.

Coroner Daniels held an inquest to-day at noon, when the following particulars were obtained:—

William Robinson—residence corner of Sixth and St. Mary streets, sworn—John Hill came into the kitchen of Mr. Huberts' shop; Clay was sitting in the room there; there were many persons in the room, and all were talking about the State from which they came, when Clay heard his name mentioned; Hill, in passing through the kitchen, when Clay asked him what he (Hill) had been saying about him; Hill replied, "I said that you were no more than any other man;" Clay then cursed Hill, and the latter resented it by catching hold of Clay, pushing him down over the stove and choking him; Mr. Hubert attempted to part them, and told them that if they did not cease their fighting he would knock them over the head; Hill then cried out—"Take Clay away; I want to go into the yard;" he did so, and while he was gone Clay stepped up to the table and looked around, hunting after something; he then went back and sat right by the door where Hill, if he came in, would have to enter; Hill at length came in, with his hands in his pockets, and when at the middle door, which is the way into the eating saloon from the kitchen, Clay swore at him; Hill told him if he did that again he would knock him down; Clay did so and turning round, went back after Clay; they met in the middle of the floor, with the cook of the house between them, and Clay tried to strike Hill over her, but she warded off the blow by throwing up her hand to save herself; they both clinched, and Hill backed Clay up into the corner, and there they tussled for a time, when Hill said, "take that knif, away from him." James Dunn ran in between them and, parting them, Mr. Clay ran on the floor, and then another man kicked him clear out of doors; I saw the knife; it was one that they used to cut meat with; the blade was broad, and about twelve inches long; it lay on the floor, and was covered with blood up to the handle; Hill said that Clay had "stuck him," and the blood ran out of his sleeve in a perfect stream; Clay had made threats that morning against Hill and his sister Jane West, saying that they had conjured him, and that, before long, he would send them both to ——.

Littleton Hubert, the keeper of the shop No. 518 S. Sixth street, where the fight occurred, and Susan Shankland, the cook of the same, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Robinson.

Dr. Shapleigh, the Coroner's physician, sworn—I made a post mortem examination of a body recognized by Jane West as that of her brother, John Hill, aged 22 years; there was a penetrating wound 2½ inches long in the right shoulder; the upper end of the wound was just in front of the head of the bone of the arm; the instrument passed inwards, downwards, and backwards, through the muscles dividing the axillary artery, entering the chest between the third and fourth ribs, and wounding the right lung; depth of wound 6½ to 7 inches.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—That the said John Hill came to his death from a stab inflicted at the hands of Henry Clay, November 30, 1867, at No. 518 South Sixth street.

ATTEMPTED TO STEAL A WATCH.—John Given was arrested on Saturday evening for attempting to steal a gentleman's watch, at the Fair of the West Philadelphia Hose Company, in West Philadelphia. He succeeded in getting hold of the chain, but the other discovering it, struck him. A row took place. Given cleared out, but was subsequently arrested by Officer Randall, who conveyed him to the office of Alderman Maulg. He was sent below, in default of $500 bail.

THEIR FLAGS AND THEIR CANDIDATE.—At noon to-day, The National Union Club, whose rooms are on Chesnut street, above Eleventh, unfurled a large and magnificent flag, reaching across the street, together with several others of smaller dimensions, the large banner bears the name of General Ulysses S. Grant as the favored candidate of the Club for the position of President of the United States.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this morning, President Kneass in the Chair. The following sewers were authorized:—One on Germantown avenue, between Chelton avenue and Price street; an extension of the sewer on Front street, between Tasker and Morris streets; one on Medical street; one on Locust street, between Broad and Fifteenth streets. Adjourned.

THE SHERIFFALTY.—This morning General Peter Lyle was to have been personally installed in his office as Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia. Having not yet recovered from his sickness, he was unable to take charge of the office, but authorized his deputy, Thomas D. Smith, to do so. The business of the office will go on as usual, until the Sheriff takes charge of it in person.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—A man named Edward Carson was before Alderman Tittermary this morning, charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 338 Monroe street. A man alleged that he had his watch stolen while in the house. Five inmates of the house were also arrested. They were all sent below in default of bail.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—An ineffectual attempt was made to enter the house of Mr. Bradford, at Germantown road and Berks street, at an early hour yesterday morning. Holes were bored in two of the back windows, but the thieves were frightened off before they succeeded in getting any further.

STOLE A WASH-TUB.—A woman was arrested at Front and Spruce streets, on Saturday, upon the charge of stealing a wash-tub, containing some clothes. She was committed. The articles are at the Third District Station House, awaiting an owner.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—About 10 o'clock last evening a man named McCabe walked overboard above Market street. He was hauled out by Officers Wescott and Saults, and taken to his home, in the neighborhood of Twelfth and Coates streets.

DESCENT ON STREET-WALKERS.—Lieutenant Connelly and a posse of officers made a descent on the street-walkers at Tenth and Walnut streets, on Saturday night, and succeeded in capturing fourteen. They were held to keep the peace.

LARCENY OF SOME MONEY AND A WATCH.—Henry Proctor was arrested on Saturday for stealing a watch, eight dollars, and a lot of clothing, the property of his stepfather, residing at Tenth and Sansom streets, with whom he lived. Alderman Patchell committed him.

A TESTIMONIAL.—Dr. W. P. Cunnington, the well-known orchestra leader, was presented by the orchestra of the Academy of Music, on Saturday, with a massive gold chain of very elegant workmanship, as a testimonial of respect for his long and tried services.

FIGHTING IN THE STREET.—Thomas Hart and George White were arrested on Saturday for being drunk and fighting at Ninth and Chesnut streets. Alderman Beitler held them each in $300 bail to keep the peace

LARCENY OF A JACKET.—John Smith was arrested for purloining a knit jacket from a Jew, who was peddling them. Alderman Toland committed him in default of bail.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—John Russ and Cornelius McCormic, were arrested on suspicion of larceny on Saturday. They were taken to the Central Station and will have a hearing to-day.

CARRYING CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.—Hughey Dougherty was arrested on Saturday for carrying a blackjack. He was held to answer.

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 16 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn. Bogie Fringe, Bugle Gimp, and Buttons. RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store, 11 1 fmw2mstp] N.W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

THIRD EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Expiration of the Adjourned Session of Congress.

Canal Navigation in New York State.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—ADJOURNED SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Senate met at 11½ o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Chaplain, who prayed that the Fortieth Congress should be gifted with clear minds, and strong hearts to do the work that might come before them. He also invoked a blessing on the freedmen, that they might properly exercise their new privileges.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a resolution calling on him for information in regard to the amount received by Colonel Harbert from the sale of captured and abandoned property.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) presented a memorial from citizens of Alabama praying for relief from the cotton tax. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Pomeroy (Kansas) presented a petition from citizens of Achison, Kansas, asking that Congress establish impartial suffrage wherever its jurisdiction extends. Referred to the Committee on the Distriction of Columbia.

Mr. Corbett (Oregon) introduced a bill to substitute gold notes for legal-tender notes, and to facilitate the resumption of specie payments. Laid over and ordered to be printed.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the President *pro tem.* announced that the first session of the Fortieth Congress stood adjourned without day, and immediately called the second session of the Senate to order.

The Secretary was directed to inform the House of Representatives thereof, and a committee was appointed as usual to notify the President.

It was ordered that the Senate meet hereafter at 12 M.

After the recess Mr. Stewart (Nevada) introduced a bill to establish a national school of mines, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Drake (Mo.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether any part of the salary of any United States Judge has been withheld on account of the non-payment of taxes.

Mr. Fowler (Tenn.) introduced a bill for the repeal of the tax on cotton. Laid on the table.

Mr. Thayer (Nebraska) asked for the present consideration of the resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to state whether Edward Cooper assumed the duties of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury November 30, and if so, under which law, and by what authority.

Mr. Sumner objecting, it was laid over.

On motion of Mr. Conness (Cal.) the order to print the communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the resolution of inquiry respecting captured and abandoned property was rescinded.

A resolution offered by Mr. Conness, was adopted permitting Admiral Thatcher to receive a decoration from the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Williams offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing certain reservations of land to the different localities for Indians adopting the customs of civilized life.

The committee appointed to wait on the President returned, and stated that he had informed them he would communicate with the Senate in writing tomorrow, and the Senate thereupon adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House reconvened at half-past 10 o'clock, and resumed its session of Saturday.

On motion of Mr. Blaine (Me.), the Committee on Banking and Currency was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so changing the law in respect to the taxation of National Bank stock as to permit all stock owned in the State where the Bank is located to be assessed and paid into the city or town where the stockholders reside.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa), Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, obtained leave to make a personal explanation, referring to an editorial article in the Washington *Intelligencer* of Nov. 27, in which the name of Mr. Churchill, of New York, on the impeachment question is spoken of as "defection" of an impecunious beggar for place and patronage at the footstool of Executive power; and in which it is stated that to him particularly refer the scorching words of Messrs. Wilson and Woodbridge.

He stated that the sentence attacked his colleague unjustly, and gave itself point by stating a misapprehension of the report of the minority committee in his introductory paragraph. That statement, he said, in reference to the minority having only been informed forty-eight hours before of the character of the report representing the changed attitude of the Committee, was intended simply for the defense of himself and colleague, and not as an attack on Mr. Churchill. That statement had been read to the Committee and had passed without challenge.

It was not his (Wilson's) intention to cast any reflection on Mr. Churchill, and he knew of no reason that would justify him in challenging his (Churchill's) motives, or in suspecting his personal or official integrity. He regretted the change, but he never thought of imputing it to other than conscientious motives. He believed that what he had done was the result of his sense of public duty; that he had not acted from a mercenary motive; that he was not a Judas in the body of the Committee; and that he had not been an importunate beggar for place and patronage at the footstool of Executive power.

His (Churchill's) conduct presented quite the reverse side of that picture. He had abstained from asking exclusive favors, and has, he (Wilson) believed, been scrupulously correct in that regard. However much Mr. Churchill might have erred in judgment, it should not be charged to improper motives or mercenary considerations, for he could not believe that either of those elements had entered into his action as a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Paine (Wis.) offered a resolution reciting that it is provided in the 1st article of the Constitution that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury except in consequence of appropriations made by law, and that the President had, with the advice and consent of the Senate, made a treaty with the Emperor of Russia for the cession of territory on payment of $7,200,000 in gold. And instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether, under the Constitution of the United States, and the law of nations, Congress has the right to grant or refuse at its discretion an appropriation for the payment stipulated in such treaty. Adopted.

Mr. Eggleston (Ohio) presented resolutions of Cincinnati Common Council in reference to the national finances, and in favor of the repeal of the cotton tax. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means

Mr. Morgan (Ohio) offered resolutions directing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend at once all further action in the execution of a contract for the supply of spirit rations, for the detection of distillation frauds, until the House can inquire into the subject. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Washburne (Ill.), the Committees on Arsenals, Naval Officers, Military Officers, Public Lands, Foreign Affairs, Post Offices, District of Columbia, Territories, Commerce, Invalid Pensions, and Indian Affairs, be authorized to employ clerks during the session, at $4 per day when actually employed.

On motion of Mr. Washburne (Ill.), the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to communicate certain information as to the vessels in the Revenue service: how or where employed; their cost, and the number sold within the last two years.

The Speaker proceeded to the call of States for bills for reference. Under the call, bills were introduced and referred, as follows:—

By Mr. Churchill (N. Y.), to amend the act of July, 1866, increasing the pensions of widows and orphans. To the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. Miller (Pa.), to prevent any further contraction of the currency. To the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, for the purchase and annexation of British Columbia, including Vancouver's Island. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Eggleston (Ohio), declaring Cincinnati a port of entry. To the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Munn (Tenn.), for the repeal of the cotton tax. To the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. Hunter (Ind.), to allow the taxation of greenbacks, compound interest notes, and national currency by the various States and Territories. To the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, to provide for certain officers and soldiers who served in the War of 1812, the Mexican and Indian wars, up to and including the Black Hawk War. To the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

By Mr. Niblack (Ind.), concerning the promotion of officers who have been restored to the active list of the navy. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Ferry (Mich.), to re-establish the boundary and change the names of certain collection districts in Michigan. To the Committee on Commerce

By Mr. Mallory (Oregon)—To amend the act of July 25, 1866, granting lands, etc., in aid of the Central Pacific Railroad to Portland, Oregon. To the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. Kerr (Ind.)—For an additional Court of the United States, to be held at New Albany, Indiana. To the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Welker (Ohio)—To provide for jurors in certain cases in the District of Columbia. To the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, to establish certain post roads in Ohio. To the Committee on Post Roads.

The Speaker then proceeded to call the States for resolutions. Under the call resolutions were offered as follows:—

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.)—Declaring that, in the opinion of the House, the contraction of the currency $4,000,000 per month, authorized by law, but subject to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, ought, during the present depressed condition of commerce, manufactures, and trade in the country, to cease. He moved the previous question.

The House refused, by a vote of 45 to 54, to second the previous question, and Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.) rising to debate the resolution, it went over under the rules.

Mr. Ingersoll asked and obtained unanimous consent to put a question to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He had at the first of the session introduced a bill to repeal that section of the law which authorized the contraction of the currency, and had it referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. He desired the chairman of that Committee to state when the House would have a report on the subject.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio), Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, replied that the Committee had as yet been unable to consider more than one important subject relating to the finances, and on that it was proposed to report. (Referring to the report on the repeal of the cotton tax.—Reporter).

The Committee proposed to meet from day to day, and to grapple as best it could with any one of those financial subjects and he apprehended that a report would be made at an early day on the subject to which the gentleman (Mr. Ingersoll) referred, and on the other important matters.

Mr. Ingersoll declared that the reply was perfectly satisfactory, but he wished to call attention to the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury was depleting the currency at the rate of $123,000 a day, thus Sangrado-like taking the very blood out of the people.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) remarked that the Committee, although yet very young in life, was not at all asleep, and that he was inclined to think that not only the gentleman from Illinois (Ingersoll) and the Secretary of the Treasury, but somebody in the country was thinking on the subject, and the Committee proposed to act on it as soon as possible, but not without some little deliberation. One reason why the Committee had not handed in a report on any of these subjects was that it had to get to the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and his various subordinates.

Mr. Ela (N. H.) offered a resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means, to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a new loan, payable after ten years and redeemable after thirty years in coin, by the issue of 5 per cent. bonds. Interest payable semi-annually in coin. Taxable at the rate of one per cent., to be deducted from interest when paid. Also providing for notice to holders of Government obligations, now due or hereafter to become due, that they may receive such bonds in exchange or payment, according to the tenor of such obligations. (Adopted.)

Mr. Banks (Mass.) offered a resolution declaring that public policy and national honor alike forbid the redemption of the funded debt of the United States in a depreciated paper currency. He moved the previous question on its adoption. The House refused to second the previous question, ayes only 23, and the resolution was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Flanders (Wash. Ter.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of terminating the joint occupancy of San Juan Island. (Adopted.)

On motion of Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.), the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish information as to the amount of revenue tax received from the National Banks for the last fiscal year, and the amount of interest drawn by such banks from the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. Niblack (Ind.), the Post Office Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing railroad companies to carry their letters relating to the business of their roads outside the mails free of postage.

On motion of Mr. Kerr (Ind.), the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the holding of two sessions annually of the United States District Court for Indiana at the city of New Albany.

On motion of Mr. Coburn (Ind.), the Committee on Pensions was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing bounties of land for soldiers in the late war.

On motion of Mr. Maynard (Tenn.), the Committee on Banking and Currency was directed to inquire into the expediency of requiring National Banks, from the 1st of May, 1868, to redeem their circulation in coin.

On motion of Mr. Gravely (Mo.), the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the revenue tax on tobacco.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) introduced a bill relating to the officers of the army dismissed or cashiered by sentence of General Court Martial. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

[This bill makes it unlawful for the Executive to restore to the army any officers so dismissed or cashiered, except by appointment, and confirmed by the Senate.]

Mr. Arnell (Tenn.), rising to a personal explanation, referred to the statement of Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) on the 21st of November, to the effect that he (Arnell) had given aid and comfort to the Rebellion by supplying the Rebel army with shoes from his tannery in the county of Lawrence. He denied that he had ever had a tannery in that county, or that he had ever expressed his sympathy for the Rebellion.

He had owned a leather establishment in Lewis county, Tennessee, and the Rebels had got leather from it, although before General Buell had withdrawn from that section he had applied to General Negley to have his leather taken or destroyed by the Federal troops, which he declined to do. A guard of Rebel soldiers had afterwards come to his premises and taken possession of his leather in the name of the Confederacy. This was the head and front of his offending. Nothing was easier, he said, than to make reckless charges

BOZ IN THE UNITED STATES.

Charles Dickens' "American Notes."

THE LATEST EDITION.

What the Great Novelist Thought of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Washington, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, Twenty-five Years Ago.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[*Conclusion.*]

Journey to Pittsburg Across the Alleghany Mountains—Pittsburg.

We had left Harrisburg on Friday. On Sunday morning we arrived at the foot of the mountain, which is crossed by railroad. There are ten inclined planes—five ascending, and five descending. The carriages are dragged up the former, and let slowly down the latter, by means of stationary engines—the comparatively level spaces between being traversed sometimes by horse and sometimes by engine power, as the case demands. Occasionally the rails are laid upon the extreme verge of a giddy precipice; and looking from the carriage window, the traveller gazes sheer down, without a stone or scrap of fence between, into the mountain depths below. The journey is very carefully made, however—only two carriages travelling together—and while proper precautions are taken, is not to be dreaded for its dangers.

It was very pretty, travelling thus at a rapid pace along the heights of the mountain in a keen wind, to look down into a valley full of light and softness; catching glimpses through the tree-tops of scattered cabins; children running to the doors; dogs bursting out to bark, whom we could see without hearing; terrified pigs scampering homewards; families sitting out in their rude gardens; cows gazing upward with a stupid indifference; men in their shirt-sleeves looking on at their unfinished houses, planning out to-morrow's work; and we riding onward, high above them, like a whirlwind. It was amusing, too, when we had dined, and rattled down a steep pass, having no other moving power than the weight of the carriages themselves, to see the engine, released long after us, come buzzing down alone, like a great insect, its back of green and gold so shining in the sun that, if it had spread a pair of wings and soared away, no one would have had occasion, as I fancied, for the least surprise. But it stopped short of us in a very business-like manner when we reached the canal; and, before we left the wharf, went panting up this hill again, with the passengers who had waited our arrival for the means of traversing the road by which we had come.

On the Monday evening furnace-fires and clanking hammers on the banks of the canal warned us that we approached the termination of this part of our journey. After going through another dreamy place—a long aqueduct across the Allegheny river, which was stranger than the bridge at Harrisburg, being a vast, low, wooden chamber full of water—we emerged upon that ugly confusion of backs of buildings and crazy galleries and stairs which always abuts on water, whether it be river, sea, canal, or ditch, and were at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg is like Birmingham in England; at least, its townspeople say so. Setting aside the streets, the shops, the houses, wagons, factories, public buildings, and population, perhaps it may be. It certainly has a great quantity of smoke hanging about it, and is famous for its iron-works. Besides the prison to which I have already referred, this town contains a pretty arsenal and other institutions. It is very beautifully situated on the Allegheny River, over which there are two bridges; and the villas of the wealthier citizens, sprinkled about the high grounds in the neighborhood, are pretty enough. We lodged at a most excellent hotel, and were admirably served. As usual, it was full of boarders, was very large, and had a broad colonnade to every story of the house.

We tarried here three days. Our next point was Cincinnati; and as this was a steamboat journey, and Western steamboats usually blow up one or two a week in the season, it was advisable to collect opinions in reference to the comparative safety of the vessels, bound that way, then lying in the river. One called The Messenger was the best recommended. She had been advertised to start positively, every day for a fortnight or so, and had not gone yet, nor did her captain seem to have any very fixed intention on the subject. But this is the custom; for if the law were to bind down a free and independent citizen to keep his word with the public, what would become of the liberty of the subject? Besides, it is in the way of trade. And if passengers be decoyed in the way of trade, and people be inconvenienced in the way of trade, what man, who is a sharp tradesman himself, shall say, "We must put a stop to this?"

Impressed by the deep solemnity of the public announcement, I (being then ignorant of these usages) was for hurrying on board in a breath, less state immediately; but receiving private and confidential information that the boat would certainly not start until Friday, April the First, we made ourselves very comfortable in the meanwhile, and went on board at noon that day.

From Pittsburg to Cincinnati in a Western Steamboat—Cincinnati.

The Messenger was one among a crowd of high-pressure steamboats, clustered together by the wharf-side, which, looking down upon from the rising ground that forms the landing-place, and backed by the lofty bank on the opposite side of the river, appeared no larger than so many floating models. She had some forty passengers on board, exclusive of the poorer persons on the lower deck; and, in half an hour or less, proceeded on her way.

We had, for ourselves, a tiny state-room, with two berths in it opening out of the ladies' cabin. There was, undoubtedly, something satisfactory in this "location," inasmuch as it was in the stern, and we had been a great many times very gravely recommended to keep as far aft as possible, "because the steamboat generally blew up forward." Nor was this an unnecessary caution, as the occurrence and circumstances of more than one such fatality during our stay sufficiently testified. Apart from this source of self-congratulation, it was an unspeakable relief to have any place, no matter how confined, where one could be alone; and as the row of little chambers of which this was one had each a second glass door besides that in the ladies' cabin, which opened on a narrow gallery outside the vessel, where the other passengers seldom came, and where one could sit in peace and gaze upon the shifting prospect, we took possession of our new quarters with much pleasure.

If the native packets I have already described be unlike anything we are in the habit of seeing on water, these Western vessels are still more foreign to all the ideas we are accustomed to entertain of boats. I hardly know what to liken them to, or how to describe them.

In the first place, they have no mast, cordage, tackle, rigging, or other such boat-like gear; nor have they anything in their shape at all calculated to remind one of a boat's head, stern, sides, or keel. Except that they are in the water, and display a couple of paddle-boxes, they might be intended, for anything that appears to the contrary, to perform some unknown service, high and dry upon a mountain-top. There is no visible deck even, nothing but a long, black, ugly roof, covered with burnt-out feathery sparks; above which tower two iron chimneys, and a hoarse escape-valve, and a glass steerage-house. Then, in order as the eye descends towards the water, are the sides and doors and windows of the state-rooms, jumbled as oddly together as though they formed a small street, built by the varying tastes of a dozen men; the whole is supported on beams and pillars resting on a dirty barge, but a few inches above the water's edge; and in the narrow space between this upper structure and this barge's deck are the furnace fires and machinery, open at the sides to every wind that blows, and every storm of rain it drives along its path.

Passing one of these boats at night, and seeing the great body of fire, exposed as I have just described, that rages and roars beneath the frail pile of pointed wood—the machinery, not warded off nor guarded in any way, but doing its work in the midst of the crowd of idlers and emigrants and children who throng the lower deck, under the management, too, of reckless men whose acquaintance with its mysteries may have been of six months' standing—one feels directly that the wonder is, not that there should be so many fatal accidents, but that any journey should be safely made.

Within, there is one long, narrow cabin, the whole length of the boat, from which the state-rooms open on both sides. A small portion of it at the stern is partitioned off for the ladies; and the bar is at the opposite extreme. There is a long table down the centre, and at either end a stove. The washing apparatus is forward, on the deck. It is a little better than on board the canal-boat, but not much. In all modes of travelling, the American customs with reference to the means of personal cleanliness and wholesome ablution are extremely negligent and filthy; and I strongly incline to the belief that a considerable amount of illness is referable to this cause.

We are to be on board the Messenger three days; arriving at Cincinnati (barring accidents) on Monday morning. There are three meals a day. Breakfast at seven, dinner at half-past twelve, supper about six. At each there are a great many small dishes and plates upon the table, with very little in them, so that, although there is every appearance of a mighty "spread," there is seldom really more than a joint; except for those who fancy slices of beet-root, shreds of dried beef, complicated entanglements of yellow pickle, maize, Indian corn, apple-sauce, and pumpkin.

Some people fancy all these little dainties together (and sweet preserves besides), by way of relish to their roast pig. They are generally those dyspeptic ladies and gentlemen who eat unheard-of quantities of hot corn-bread (almost as good for the digestion as a kneaded pin-cushion) for breakfast and for supper. Those who do not observe this custom, and who help themselves several times instead, usually suck their knives and forks meditatively, until they have decided what to take next; then pull them out of their mouths, put them in the dish, help themselves, and fall to work again. At dinner there is nothing to drink upon the table, but great jugs full of cold water. Nobody says anything at any meal to anybody. All the passengers are very dismal, and seem to have tremendous secrets weighing on their minds. There is no conversation, no laughter, no cheerfulness, no sociality, except in spitting; and that is done in silent fellowship round the stove when the meal is over. Every man sits down, dull and languid, swallows his fare as if breakfasts, dinners, and suppers were necessities of nature never to be coupled with recreation or enjoyment; and having bolted his food in a gloomy silence, bolts himself in the same state. But for these animal observances, you might suppose the whole male portion of the company to be the melancholy ghosts of departed book-keepers, who had fallen dead at the desk, such is their weary air of business and calculation. Undertakers on duty would be sprightly beside them; and a collation of funeral-baked meats, in comparison with these meals, would be a sparkling festivity.

The people are all alike, too. There is no diversity of character. They travel about on the same errands, say and do the same things in exactly the same manner, and follow in the same dull, cheerless round. All down the long table there is scarcely a man who is in anything different from his neighbor. It is quite a relief to have sitting opposite that little girl of fifteen with the loquacious chin; who, to do her justice, acts up to it, and fully identifies nature's handwriting; for, of all the small chatter-boxes that ever invaded the repose of drowsy ladies' cabins, she is the first and foremost. The beautiful girl who sits a little beyond her—farther down the table there—married the young man with the dark whiskers, who sits beyond *her*, only last month. They are going to settle in the very Far West, where he has lived four years, but where she has never been. They were both overturned in a stage-coach the other day (a bad omen anywhere else where overturns are not so common), and his head, which bears the marks of a recent wound, is bound up still. She was hurt, too, at the same time, and lay insensible for some days, bright as her eyes are now.

Farther down still sits a man who is going some miles beyond their place of destination, to "improve" a newly discovered copper-mine. He carries the village—that is to be—with him; a few frame cottages, and an apparatus for smelting the copper. He carries its people, too. They are partly American, and partly Irish, and herd together on the lower deck, where they amused themselves last evening, till the night was pretty far advanced, by alternately firing off pistols and singing hymns.

They, and the very few who have been left at table twenty minutes, rise and go away. We do so too; and, passing through our little state-room, resume our seats in the quiet gallery without.

A fine broad river always, but in some parts much wider than in others; and then there is usually a green island covered with trees, dividing it into two streams. Occasionally we stop for a few minutes, maybe to take in wood, maybe for passengers, at some small town or village (I ought to say city; every place is a city here); but the banks are for the most part deep solitudes overgrown with grees, which hereabouts are already in leaf and very green. For miles and miles these solitudes are unbroken by any sign of human life or trace of human footstep; nor is anything seen to move about them but the blue-jay, whose color is so bright and yet so delicate that it looks like a flying flower. At lengthened intervals a log cabin, with its little space of cleared land about it, nestles under a rising ground, and sends its thread of blue smoke curling up into the sky. It stands in the corner of the poor field of wheat, which is full of great unsightly stumps, like earthy butchers' blocks. Sometimes the ground is only just now cleared; the felled trees lying yet upon the soil, and the log house only this morning begun. As we pass this clearing, the settler leans upon his axe or hammer, and looks wistfully at the people from the world. The children creep out of the temporary hut, which is like a gipsy tent upon the ground, and clap their hands and shout. The dog only glances round at us, and then looks up into his master's face again, as if he were rendered uneasy by any suspension of the common business, and had nothing more to do with pleasurers. And still there is the same eternal foreground. The river has washed away its banks, and stately trees have fallen down into the stream. Some have been there so long that they are mere dry, grisly skeletons. Some have just toppled over, and, having earth yet about their roots, are bathing their green heads in the river, and putting forth new shoots and branches. Some are almost sliding down, as you look at them. And some were drowned so long ago that their bleached arms start out from the middle of the current, and seem to try to grasp the boat, and drag it under water.

Though such a scene as this the unwieldy machine makes its hoarse, sullen way, venting at every revolution of the paddles a loud, high-pressure blast; enough, one would think, to waken up the host of Indians who lie buried in a great mound yonder, so old that mighty oaks and other forest trees have struck their roots into its earth, and so high that it is a hill, even among the hills that nature planted round it. The very river, as though it shared one's feelings of compassion for the extinct tribes who lived so pleasantly here, in their blessed ignorance of white existence, hundreds of years ago, steals out of its way to ripple near this mound; and there are few places where the Ohio sparkles more brightly than in the Big Grave creek.

All this I see as I sit in the little stern-gallery mentioned just now. Evening slowly steals upon the landscape, and changes it before me, when we stop to set some emigrants ashore.

Five men, as many women, and a little girl. All their worldly goods are a bag, a large chest, and an old chair: one old, high-backed, rush-bottomed chair, a solitary settler in itself. They are rowed ashore in the boat, while the vessel stands a little off awaiting its return, the water being shallow. They are landed at the foot of a high bank, on the summit of which are a few log cabins, attainable only by a long, winding path. It is growing dusk: but the sun is very red, and shines in the water and on some of the tree-tops, like fire.

The men get out of the boat first; help out the women; take out the bag, the chest, the chair; bid the rowers "Good-by," and shove the boat off for them. At the first plash of the oars in the water, the oldest woman of the party sits down in the old chair, close to the water's edge, without speaking a word. None of the others sit down, though the chest is large enough for many seats. They all stand where they landed, as if stricken into stone, and look after the boat. So they remain, quite still and silent; the old woman and her old chair in the centre; the bag and chest upon the shore, without anybody heeding them, all eyes fixed upon the boat. It comes alongside, is made fast, the men jump on board, the engine is put in motion, and we go hoarsely on again. There they stand yet, without the motion of the hand. I can see them, through my glass, when, in the distance of increasing darkness, they are mere specks to the eye, lingering there still; the old woman in the old chair, and all the rest about her; not stirring in the least degree. And thus I slowly lose them.

The night is dark, and we proceed within the shadow of the wooded bank, which makes it darker. After gliding past the sombre maze of boughs for a long time, we come upon an open space where the tall trees are burning. The shape of every branch and twig is expressed in a deep red glow; and, as the light wind stirs and ruffles it, they seem to vegetate in fire. It is such a sight as we read of in legends of enchanted forests; saving that it is sad to see these noble works wasting away so awfully, alone; and to think how many years must come and go before the magic that created them will rear their like upon this ground again. But the time will come; and when, in their changed ashes, the growth of centuries unborn has struck its roots, the restless men of distant ages will repair again to these unpeopled solitudes; and their fellows, in cities far away, that slumber now, perhaps, beneath the rolling sea, will read, in language strange to any ears in being now, but very old to them, of primeval forests where the axe was never heard, and where the jungled ground was never trodden by a human foot.

Midnight and sleep blot out these scenes and thoughts; and when the morning shines again, it gilds the house-tops of a lively city, before whose broad paved wharf the boat is moored, with other boats, and flags, and moving wheels, and hum of men around it; as though there were not a solitary or silent rood of ground within the compass of a thousand miles.

Cincinnati is a beautiful city; cheerful, thriving, and animated. I have not often seen a place that commends itself so favorably and pleasantly to a stranger at the first glance as this does, with its clean houses of red and white, its well-paved roads, and footways of bright tile. Nor does it become less prepossessing on a closer acquaintance. The streets are broad and airy, the shops extremely good, the private residences remarkable for their elegance and neatness. There is something of invention and fancy in the varying styles of these latter erections, which, after the dull company of the steamboat, is perfectly delightful, as conveying an assurance that there are such qualities still in existence. The disposition to ornament these pretty villas, and render them attractive, leads to the culture of trees and flowers, and the laying out of well-kept gardens, the sight of which, to those who walk along the streets, is inexpressibly refreshing and agreeable. I was quite charmed with the appearance of the town, and its adjoining suburb of Mount Auburn; from which the city, lying in an amphitheatre of hills, forms a picture of remarkable beauty, and is seen to great advantage.

There happened to be a great Temperance Convention held here on the day after our arrival; and as the order of march brought the procession under the windows of the hotel in which we lodged, when they started in the morning I had a good opportunity of seeing it. It comprised several thousand men, the members of various "Washington Auxiliary Temperance Societies," and was marshalled by officers on horseback, who cantered briskly up and down the line, with scarfs and ribbons of bright colors fluttering out behind them gaily. There were bands of music, too, and banners out of number; and it was a fresh, holiday-looking concourse altogether.

I was particularly pleased to see the Irishmen, who formed a distinct society among themselves, and mustered very strong with their green scarfs, carrying their national Harp and their portrait of Father Mathew high above the people's heads. They looked as jolly and good-humored as ever; and working (here) the hardest for their living, and doing any kind of sturdy labor that came in their way, were the most independent fellows there, I thought.

The banners were very well painted, and flaunted down the street famously. There was the smiting of the rock, and the gushing forth of the waters; and there was a temperate man, with "considerable of a hatchet" (as the standard bearer would probably have said), aiming a deadly blow at a serpent which was apparently about to spring upon him from the top of a barrel of spirits. But the chief feature of this part of the show was a huge allegorical device, borne among the ship carpenters, on one side whereof the steamboat Alcohol was represented bursting her boiler and exploding with a great crash, while upon the other flue good ship Temperance sailed away with a fair wind, to the heart's content of the captain, crew, and passengers.

After going round the town, the procession repaired to a certain appointed place, where, as the printed programme set forth, it would be received by the children of the different free schools, "singing Temperance songs." I was prevented from getting there in time to hear these little warblers, or to report upon this novel kind of vocal entertainment; novel, at least, to me; but I found, in a large open space, each society gathered round its own banners, and listening in silent attention to its own orator. The speeches, judging from the little I could hear of them, were certainly adapted to the occasion, as having that degree of relationship to cold water which wet blankets may claim; but the main thing was the conduct and appearance of the audience throughout the day, and that was admirable and full of promise.

Cincinnati is honorably famous for its free schools, of which it has so many that no person's child among the population can by possibility want the means of education, which are extended, on an average, to four thousand pupils annually. I was only present in one of these establishments during the hours of instruction. In the boys' department, which was full of little urchins—varying in their ages, I should say, from six years old to ten or twelve—the master offered to institute an extemporary examination of the pupils in algebra—a proposal which, as I was by no means confident of my ability to detect mistakes in that science, I declined with some alarm. In the girls' school reading was proposed; and as I felt tolerably equal to that art, I expressed my willingness to hear a class. Books were distributed accordingly, and some hal-a-dozen girls relieved each other in reading paragraphs from English history. But it seemed to be a dry compilation, infinitely above their powers; and when they had blundered through three or four dreary passages concerning the treaty of Amiens, and other thrilling topics of the same nature (obviously without comprehending ten words), I expressed myself quite satisfied. It is very possible that they only mounted to this exalted stave in the Ladder of Learning for the astonishment of a visitor, and that at other times they keep upon its lower rounds; but I should have been much better pleased and satisfied if I had heard them exercised in simpler lessons, which they understood.

As in every other place I visited, the Judges here were gentlemen of high character and attainments. I was in one of the Courts for a few minutes, and found it like those to which I have already referred. A nuisance cause was trying; there were not many spectators; and the witnesses, counsel, and jury formed a sort of family circle, sufficiently jocose and snug.

The society with which I mingled was intelligent, courteous, and agreeable. The inhabitants of Cincinnati are proud of their city, as one of the most interesting in America; and with good reason; for beautiful and thriving as it is now, and containing, as it does, a population of fifty thousand souls, but two-and-fifty years have passed away since the ground on which it stands (bought at that time for a few dollars) was a wild wood, and its citizens were but a handful of dwellers in scattered log huts upon the river's shore.

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PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1867.
The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—
PREMIUMS RECEIVED
From November 4, 1866, to October 31, 1867.
On Marine and Inland Risks.....$660,092 90
On Fire Risks.....153,556 11 — $813,687 01
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1866.....335,303 00 — $1,149,092 01
PREMIUMS MARKED OFF
As earned from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867.
On Marine and Inland Risks.....$606,893 79
On Fire Risks.....136,342 51 — $743,146 30
Interest during the same period, Salvages, etc.....165,445 09 — $848,591 39
LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,
During the year, as above.
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses.....$368,434 11
Fire Losses.....68,854 95
Return Premiums.....52,828 87
Reinsurances.....40,635 54
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.....40,690 72
Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, etc.....20,618 39
Expenses, etc.....17,082 43 — $608,545 21
$240,046 18
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1867.
$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's.....$201,000 00
120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881.....131,400 30
50,000 United States 7 3 10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes.....52,562 50
210,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....210,070 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax).....128,625 00
59,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.....51,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....13,600 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....25,375 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee).....20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.....15,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.....4,270 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia).....15,000 00
7,500 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....7,500 00
5000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....3,000 00
20,000 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.....15,000 00
201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.....201,900 00
$1,101,400 par. Market value $1,102,802 50
Cost $1,089,679 26.
Real Estate.....36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made.....219,135 67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company.....43,334 36
Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5076 00 Estimated value.....3,017 00
Cash in Bank.....$103,017 10
Cash in Drawer.....196 51 — 103,315 62
$1,507,605 15
PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State tax.
They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.
They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.
No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the Dividend whereof it is evidence.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Ballett, Jr., Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernardou, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
11 15 15t] HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
Is attributable to the following facts:—
They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $625.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers the country.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOPS: NO. 218 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 30] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAD
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON OCTOBER 1, 1867,
$2,559,362.
Capital.....$400,000 00
Accrued surplus.....1,009,765 00
Premiums.....1,179,596 98
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $9614 12. INCOME FOR 1867, $360,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 3 11 12 3m

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.
POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.
COLTON & SHELDEN,
GENERAL AGENTS,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.
Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 2 23

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267 30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BURHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000.
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Craven, Furman Sheppard, Thomas MacKellar, John Supplee, John W. Claghorn, Silas Yerkes, Jr., Alfred S. Gillett, N. S. Lawrence, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Charles I. Dupont, Henry F. Keasey, Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER.....$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000
PHILADELPHIA BOARD.
Lemuel Coffin, Esq., Joseph W. Lewis, Esq., Charles S. Smith, Esq., Henry A. Dahring, Esq., Edward Siter, Esq.
All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, W. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND, Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.
7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.
JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

TO MY MOTHER.

BY EDGAR ALLAN POE.

Because I feel that, in the heavens above,
The angels, whispering to one another,
Can find, among their burning terms of love,
None so devotional as that of "Mother,"
Therefore, by that dear name I long have called you—
You who are more than mother unto me.
And fill my heart of hearts, where Death installed you
In setting my Virginia's spirit free.
My mother—my own mother, who died early,
Was but the mother of myself; but you
Are mother to the one I loved so dearly,
And thus are dearer than the mother I knew,
By that infinity with which my wife
Was dearer to my soul than its soul-life.

NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE.

CUBA.

Widows' and Orphans' Claims—Quarantining of the Barque Cuba Packet—The Santiago Convicts.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—The Spanish Government has ordered that all the arrears due to the widows and orphans of deceased military and civil officers be immediately paid. The barque Cuba Packet, from Amsterdam, fifty-five days, has arrived. She has been quarantined, as her health bill reports two cases of cholera to have occurred in Amsterdam previous to her departure. The convicts from Santiago that are to be sent to Fernando Po are all of the lower class. Those whose names would lead to the belief that they are respectably connected owe their names to the fact that even slaves here retain the name of the master in whose house they were born.

MEXICO.

Prince Salm-Salm's Liberation—Who Secured His Freedom—The Princess Going to Washington—Santa Anna's Property.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—The Prince Salm-Salm's liberation was peremptorily ordered. It is reported that he left at once, availing himself of the fact that his official standing in the imperial army was recognized as that of mere colonel. He was scared lest Juarez might repent and change the order given in his behalf. He thinks he owes his liberation to the Baron von Magnus; but it is not so, as it was really due to Mr. E. L. Plumb, United States Minister, and the American residents of the capital.

The Princess Salm-Salm, it is expected, will go to Washington. She has sailed for New Orleans. Santa Anna, before his sentence was pronounced, made his last will and testament, declaring that his property amounted to three hundred thousand dollars, in which is included the villa which he owns in St. Thomas.

No Quorum in Congress—Escobedo and Diaz Attending to their Business—Congress and the President.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 16.—As yet the Congressmen elect are arriving slowly at the capital, and there is still no quorum to do business.

The Minister of the Treasury and the State Governors are taking every measure to hurry up the members so as to open the session on the 20th inst.

General Escobedo has left the capital again for the headquarters of his military division in the north.

General Porfirio Diaz remains quiet at Tehuacan, his headquarters.

Government has decided to grant no more railway grants, owing to the improper advantages that have been taken of the revenue and fiscal privileges allowed to certain parties.

The President and Cabinet are quietly awaiting the assemblage of Congress to see how it will show its hand. An attempt is being made by certain writers to name the opposition in Congress the constitutionalists, and the ministerial party the anti-constitutionalists.

A heavy duty has been put upon foreign flour.

Bayonet and Sabre Wounds—A Chivalric Act of Roger A. Pryor.

To the Editor of the Pittsburg Commercial:—

There is a statement going the rounds of the newspapers giving the number of bayonet and sabre wounds received by Union soldiers during the late Rebellion. This statement, of course, has emanated from the Surgeon-General office, and is no doubt correct, as far as his official records show, as furnished by regimental, brigade, division, and corps surgeons were concerned. But, alas! there were many bayonet thrusts given to our men that were never recorded in the Surgeon-General's office. Who that has travelled over the sanguinary fields of slaughter from Mechanicsville to Malvern Hill, has not seen the stripped bodies of our men, stabbed, wantonly stabbed, by the passing Rebel soldiery? or the gash of some chivalric Rebel officer's virgin sword in the fair skin of his dead enemy? I have seen all this, and much more. But there are *two* bayonet wounds which I fear have never been included in the list, and which I now wish to make public—two mortal bayonet wounds, given by Roger A. Pryor on the second battlefield of Bull Run. We will take the Rebel General's statement of the case, as related to Dr. Armstrong and myself, at the house of Mr. Van Pelt, then used as a hospital for our wounded. It is as follows:—"I was taken prisoner* by the Union forces, and after delivering my sword and giving my word not to attempt to escape, I was conducted to the rear, or rather given in charge of two young soldiers, mere youths, belonging to some Eastern regiment; I was supposed to be conducted by them to the rear, but everything seemed confusion on the field. As we sauntered along I kept up a brisk conversation with them, and soon gained their confidence so much that they relaxed their care over me, and permitted me to trudge along as best suited the convenience of the uneven ground; this was what I wanted, for I had determined to escape if possible, and the opportunity soon appeared. I had ascertained from the youths that their muskets were not loaded; we were chatting very pleasantly, when suddenly I picked up a rifle with fixed bayonet (hundreds lay over the field), and before my guard was aware of my intention, I ran one through the body, who seemed to expire instantly, and the other, Doctor (pointing to my patient who lay before him on the floor), I ran through the belly, and he'll die, too." Whether he died or not, I never ascertained, as I was ordered by my Division Surgeon, Dr. J. King, to take charge of the wounded at Stone Store on the battle field.

These facts were furnished to the President and Secretary of War, at the time Pryor applied for his pardon two years ago, and no attention was paid to them. E. DONNELLY, M. D.

* I was then a prisoner, as well as other Union Surgeons, within the Rebel lines, attending to our wounded. E. D.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1122 and 1124 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10‡

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
11‡ PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Neb., November 20, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the State of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 104 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver city.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals in person or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $150,000 bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1, at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blanks forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
WILLIAM MYERS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte. 12 2 1m

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Nov. 12, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line, to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri river and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson, or other designated point on the Missouri river, eastward to present posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.

The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4 shall not exceed ten million pounds (10,000,000 pounds.)

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 4, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota.

11 20 1J19

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1867.

Sealed proposals from responsible parties will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, December 7, for the delivery of (3000) three thousand cords of well-seasoned, sound, and merchantable HARD WOOD, 4 feet long, and split to the ordinary size of cord wood.

The contractor to keep the wood on hand at a convenient point, and deliver it—on orders from this office—at any place in the city, in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

An inspector will be designated on the part of the Government to examine and measure the wood as delivered, and such as does not conform to the specifications above will be rejected.

The names of two responsible persons signed, in their own hand, to a statement that they will become securities in case the contract is awarded to the bidder, must accompany each proposal.

Bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by himself and both his sureties, will be required of the successful bidder.

Payments for wood received will be made monthly, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose.

The successful bidder must hold himself in readiness to commence delivery on the 13th December next.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General for instructions before awarding contract.

Bidders will address proposals to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for Wood," and are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

11 19 ts

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

Have opened a large lot of very superior

TABLE DAMASKS

Which they offer at $1·25 and $1·50 per yard.

These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.

Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1·25, and from $2·25 to $1·50 per yard.

Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 75 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.

Also, a lot of ALL LINEN HUCKABACK, reduced from 30 cents to 22½ cents.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. GIRARD ROW.

COMMONWEALTH VS. THREE BARRELS of Whisky, Domestic Distilled Spirits, lately in possession of CARMAN ARMSTRONG. Court of Common Pleas, June T., 1867, No. 275.

Same vs. Three Barrels of Whisky, Domestic Distilled Spirits, lately in possession of MIKE GRIBON, alias Dennis Call. Common Pleas, June T., 1867, No. 286.

Notice is hereby given that under certain orders and decrees of the Court of Common Pleas, for the city and county of Philadelphia, a public auction of the six barrels of Whisky, domestic distilled spirits, duly seized in above entitled cases (being three barrels in each case), will be made by me to the highest bidder, at the Inspector's Office, No. 220 S. WHARVES, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of December, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM D. FRANKS,
Inspector of Domestic Distilled Spirits for the city of Philadelphia. 11 27 5t*

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Fauling, Belting, Sail Twine etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 10 JONES' Alley.
8 6

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW!

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. (9 24 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE
THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company,
AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,
And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us.

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Governments,
11 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., NO. 8 NASSAU ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11‡

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
$94,500
SAVED FROM BURGLARS
BY ONE OF
MARVIN'S SAFES.

See New York Papers of 17th September.

"The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar."

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES,
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.
Are Always Dry.
Never Corrode the Iron.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. Masonic Hall
AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mwsam

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 6‡ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

BROWN'S PATENT
COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads in simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
9 27 1r Philadelphia.

SHIPPING

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,
JUNIATA, 1218 tons, Captain F. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, December 7, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy Nickerson, & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
11 22

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Wednesday, ——, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 15 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Peal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, December 7, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 11 22

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily, at 2 o'clock P. M (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16‡ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue,

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 14 South Wharves.
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1‡

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFT SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1‡ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker will give personal attention to the vessels sent to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1‡ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK,
WALNUT BOARDS,
WALNUT PLANK,
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING,
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp‡ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12‡

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET,
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24‡

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1‡ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 3‡

THE COSFELDT PATENT LOWWATER DETECTOR COMPANY,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
OFFICE, No. 132 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.
PRESIDENT, TREASURER,
WM. A. STEPHENS, A. MERINO.
DIRECTORS.—
WM. A. STEPHENS, S. J. SOLMS,
WM. C. HOUSTON, A. MERINO.

The Company is now prepared to apply its Low-water Detector to boilers. This Detector, the original invention of John Costeldt, patented June 13, 1865, is proved to be the most reliable one yet invented, and has been in successful operation in various boilers in this city for some years.

Steam boiler makers, dealers, and owners of boilers are requested to call at the office and examine it, or an agent will call upon them if requested by addressing the Company. 11 21 thsm6t

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
11‡ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of JOSEPH GLADING, in the said District, Bankrupt.

The said Bankrupt having, under the act of Congress of 2d March, 1867, filed his petition for a discharge from all his debts provable under the said act, and for a certificate thereof, alleging that no assets have come to the hands of his assignee, it is ordered that a Meeting of Creditors be held on the eleventh day of December, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., before the Register, WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., at his office at No. 530 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, to be continued by adjournment, if necessary, when and where the examination of the said Bankrupt will be finished; and any business of the second and third meetings of Creditors, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the said act, may be transacted, and that if neither Assignee nor Creditor opposes, the Register certify to the Court whether the said Bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under the said act, and if not, in what respects; which certificate, and the said examination, when closed, with all other papers relating to the case, will be filed by the Register in the Clerk's office.

It is further ordered that a hearing be had upon the said petition for discharge and certificate on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of December, 1867, before the said Court, at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of November, A. D. 1867. G. R. FOX,
Clerk,
Attest—WILLIAM McMICHAEL,
11 25 mst Register.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of DAVID JAYNE deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of J. WHEATON SMITH, CHARLES H. ROGERS, EDWARD M. PAXON, HENRY LEWIS, and JOHN M. WHITALL, Executors and Trustees of the will of DAVID JAYNE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, December 11, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of the estate, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM D. BAKER,
JAMES STARR,
11 29 fmw5t* Auditors.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estates of HOWARD and JOSEPH DUBS, minors.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Guardian of the Estates of HOWARD DUBS and JOSEPH DUBS, minor children of ADELAIDE DUBS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 10, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of accountant, No. 304 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.
11 27 wfm5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM and CHRISTIANA C. WALKER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON, Trustee to make sale of the Real Estate late of said decedents, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 2, A. D. 1867, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

W. D. BAKER,
11 22 wfmw5t* Auditor.

SOAP.

IMPOTANT TO THE LADIES!!

No More Dread of Wash-Day!!

MOORE'S
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SOAP.

"WASHING MADE EASY."

Accomplished without boiling or rubbing.

The finest and most delicate fabrics, as well as the coarsest, made beautifully clean without boiling or rubbing, saving in the process half the time, labor, soap,

AND ALL THE FUEL!!

This is the best Soap ever invented for washing purposes.

We offer this Soap to the ladies, confident that they will find, after the first trial, that they cannot do without it.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 10 24 thm12t

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
12 2‡ JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 505 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

December 5, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases men's, boys', and youth's boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.; also, women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [11 29 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

December 3, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc. [N 27 6t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On four months' credit.
On Thursday Morning,

December 5, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [11 23 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,

December 6, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 700 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [11 29 4t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.,

MURDER IN CONNECTICUT.

An Old Man Killed—Arrest of the Murderers

Richard Bradley, an inoffensive old man eighty-one years of age, who has for many years kept a small jewelry store at No. 111 Front street, was most brutally murdered about 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, in his store, by some ruffians, whose object was plunder. From the evidence taken at the Coroner's inquest, it appears that Bradley was in the store, and the murderers came in and knocked him down, gagged him by tying a handkerchief into his mouth, and in this way strangled him. No marks of blows appear upon his person, and there was no appearance of blood, except from one or two slight scratches on his face, or from his nose from the effect of strangulation, or on the handkerchief which was bound across his mouth.

The noise of a scuffle was heard by Jacob Kirsh and wife, and J. W. Arthur, who were in Kirsh's shoe shop, adjoining Bradley's store, and they also heard the breaking of glass. On going out they discovered that glass was broken in Bradley's door, and that the door, though closed, was unlocked. All was dark inside, but they soon became satisfied that there was some one there. Kirsh called to his wife for a revolver, when a man sprang out of Bradley's door, jumping nearly across the sidewalk, and ran down Ferry street. Another man soon followed, who was seized by Kirsh and Arthur, and, after a sharp struggle, in which the murderer threatened to stab those who had him, he was secured, and the police arriving, he was taken to the station house.

He turns out to be John Brooks, from London, England, said to be an English thief. Officer Cosgrove and Mr. T. H. Hollister meantime arrived, and with Arthur and Kirsh went into the store, where Mr. Bradley was found on the floor, dead, with the handkerchief tied across his mouth. In falling he had struck a half bushel hand basket and partially crushed it, and also struck his hand against an old clock which was standing on the floor, and broke the glass of the clock door. His false teeth were lying on the floor near him, and a hat and cap were also found on the floor. The pockets of his pantaloons were pulled out and torn, as if hastily rifled.

John Brooks, the man arrested at the store, is a brutal-looking fellow about forty years old. He seemed perfectly careless and indifferent after his arrest, and before ten o'clock was fast asleep in his cell in the station house, as if nothing had happened. He is the man who was married to Ann Maguire by the clerk of the police court at the police headquarters last Tuesday morning. Ann has often required attention from the police, and was liberated from jail just before her marriage. Since the wedding the two have been on a grand spree in New Britain, and the woman has been arrested there. Brooks has been in jail recently. Officer Flynn was present at the wedding of Brooks and Ann at the police headquarters Tuesday, and recognized the cap found in Bradley's store as the one worn by Brooks at that time. Brooks, when arrested, had on a white hat, which Flynn also recognized as one he had seen on Alexander Henry, a negro living on Commerce street. He at once suspected Henry as being concerned in the murder. Both men probably lost their hats when engaged in the murder, and Henry escaped without any, and Brooks took Henry's hat instead of his own when he attempted to escape. Henry was arrested this morning, and the key of Bradley's safe was found upon him. In the safe was considerable money and jewelry which had not been molested. Another negro named Samuel Long was also arrested, but nothing yet appears implicating him with the murder except the fact that Brooks called on Long before the murder, and Long went security for some supper for Brooks. Henry is a dull looking African, about thirty-five years of age, quite black, and of general brutish appearance. There is no doubt but that he is the man who escaped from Bradley's store, though his rush was so sudden that neither Arthur nor Kirsh can tell whether he was white or black.

Bradley was a mild, inoffensive old man, with no family, who for years has supported himself in his small, dusty, ancient-looking shop as a watch and clock repairer. He was a very singular man, and was known to be in the habit of hiding jewelry and old gold and silver in odd places in his store. On one occasion some years since he placed a box containing a large quantity of gold for safe keeping in an orifice in the chimney where the stove pipe was placed in the winter. It remained there for some months concealed by a paper pasted over it, and was entirely forgotten by the owner when, months afterwards, he wanted to find it. At other times he has been known to conceal large quantities of silver under the stove, covered with the ashes. Probably a knowledge of these eccentricities tempted the parties to rob him.

A coroner's jury was held, and adjourned till Saturday morning, at which time the prisoners will be brought before the police court for committal.—*Hartford Press.*

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Catharine Negley.

We record the sudden decease of Mrs. Kate Negley, wife of our esteemed fellow-citizen Major-General James S. Negley. This amiable and much loved lady died yesterday evening, after an hour's illness, of heart disease. This terrible and unexpected dispensation of Providence will afflict with the most poignant sorrow, not only the stricken family who have been so cruelly bereaved, but a large circle of friends who delighted in the society of the noble and generous lady who has been thus mysteriously summoned from amongst us. But a little while ago, the writer of this article was enjoying her hospitalities, and he finds it strange and hard to realize that this sweet-mannered and kind-hearted lady, so full of all womanly graces and warm-hearted sympathies, should be taken away ere she had reached the prime of a life endeared by so much gentleness and goodness. Our entire community will sympathize tenderly with the widowed husband and motherless children, and those who had the privilege of an acquaintance with the deceased will preserve in loving remembrance the recollection of her virtues. Her grave will not want flowers to deck it, or the tribute of tears, that in the after time shall only

"Resemble sorrow
As the mist resembles the rain."

—*Pittsburg Commercial*, Nov. 30*th*.

Rear-Admiral John Drake Sloat.

Rear-Admiral Sloat, of the United States Navy, died at his residence at New Brighton, Staten Island, on Thursday last, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was one of the few survivors of the old school of officers who lent lustre to the service in the early days of the republic, and who maintained the honor of the flag afloat and ashore for nearly three-quarters of a century. Increasing years and bodily infirmities only prevented him from actively participating in the stirring scenes of the late war, but throughout he watched the career of the officers with an unsurpassed interest and solicitude, partaking equally in their elation in victory and their pain and chagrin in disaster. Born in 1780, he entered the navy as sailing master the 12th of February, 1800, but at the beginning of the following year, in consequence of a reduction of the naval forces, was honorably mustered out. At the beginning of the war of 1812, he was reappointed Master in the regular navy. On the 24th of July, 1815, he was commissioned as Lieutenant, and saw active service during the war with Great Britain, and came out with credit and honor. In 1820 he made a cruise to the Brazils in the line-of-battle ship Franklin, bearing the blue flag of Old Ironsides, the present Rear Admiral Charles Stewart. He returned to the United States in the frigate Congress in 1822. In 1824 and 1825 he commanded the schooner Grampus, one of Commodore David Porter's fleet in the West Indies, when the Commodore was engaged in extirpating the pirates which then frequented those waters, and participated in several engagements. In 1826 he was made a Master Commandant, and was placed in command of the sloop-of-war St. Louis in the Pacific squadron, where he served more than two years. After some years of shore service as commander of the naval rendezvous of New York, he was promoted to a full captaincy in the navy, in February, 1837, and placed on waiting orders. In 1841 he was placed in command of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, where he remained three years. In 1845 he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific squadron, where he remained until late in 1846, flying his pennant on the frigate Savannah. Since that period he has been employed in command of the Norfolk Navy Yard, on special service, both as superintendent of the construction of the famous Stevens battery at Hoboken, and Superintendent of the United States mail steamships sailing from this port, in which connection he will be well remembered by a host of our merchants, who met him daily in our streets, and who could not fail to be impressed by his active but genial temperament and his fine business qualities. The Retiring Board of 1856 placed him on the reserved list and granted him indefinite leave. He was made a Commodore on the retired list in 1862, and in July, 1866, was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral on the retired list. Since 1856 he has been quietly living at his residence, spending his closing days in serene repose. Admiral Sloat left many friends behind him who will deplore his demise, for his qualities of mind and heart were such as to endear him to all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

THE PRIZE-RING.

Barney Aaron vs. The Unknown—The Match Made for $5000—The Articles of Agreement.

The match long bruited between these parties has at last been consummated, as far as the first large deposit and the articles of agreement are concerned. The members of the fistic circle met in large numbers last night at a sporting house on Houston street, and after an hour's argument in relation to the various details that are always the forerunner of such an event of importance, Aaron and James Collins, on behalf of the Unknown, agreed upon the amount of money to be fought for, the time, place, and manner of the several deposits, as will be manifest in the following

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

Articles of agreement entered into on the 19th day of November, 1867, between James Collins, Unknown, and Barney Aaron. The said Unknown agrees to fight the said Barney Aaron a fair stand-up fight, at one hundred and twenty pounds weight, according to the new rules of the English Prize Ring, by which the said parties agree to be bound. The said fight to be for $2500 a side. The said fight to take place on Wednesday, April 1, 1868. In pursuance of this agreement, the sum of $100 a side is now staked in the hands of James Colbert. The second deposit to be made on the 30th of November, 1867, in said Colbert's hands, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, P. M., when it shall be increased to $500 a side, and arrangements be made for further deposits. Either party failing to appear at the appointed time named in these articles shall forfeit the money now staked. The third deposit of $500 to be put up at Peter Mitchell's, on the 14th of December, 1867; the fourth deposit of $500 to be put up at James Leonard's, on the 28th of December; the fifth deposit of $500 to be put up at James Colbert's, on the 11th of January, 1868, and the sixth and last to be put up at Rockey Moore's, Inwood House, on the 26th of January, 1868. All deposits to be put up between the hours of 8 and 10 P. M., excepting the last, which shall be put up between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M. The Unknown is mutually agreed to have choice of ground. The cost of ropes and stakes is to be equally shared between the contesting parties. The men to be in the ring between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., and the man absent to forfeit the battle money. The stakes not to be given up until fairly won or lost by a fight, unless by mutual consent. James Colbert is chosen final stakeholder. The men to be weighed between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M., on the 31st of March, 1868. The referee to be chosen on the ground.

In pursuance of this agreement we hereunto attach our names. BARNEY AARON,
JAMES COLLINS.

Witnesses—M. Moore, James Colbert.

The second deposit of $400, making $500 a side, is now in the hands of Mr. Colbert, and unless some unforeseen accident occurs, the match will go on to a successful consummation. The interest evinced last evening among the sporting fraternity in relation to this fight and the mystery surrounding the Unknown, named by Mr. Collins, and the many surmises respecting his identity, was sufficient to prophesy that the fight will be second to none of its character that has occurred in this country.

The Unknown will not be named until the last deposit.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are now getting ready their splendid combination FAMILY MACHINES, for Christmas Presents. Nothing could be more appropriate for a gift to a Lady friend than one of these magnificent Machines. Beauty and utility combined, it would prove a constant, daily souvenir of the giver.

For sale at S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESTNUT Streets. 11 2 tfrp

THE BEST

CHRISTMAS GIFT,

WILLCOX & GIBBS

SEWING MACHINE

DOES ALL KIND OF WORK.
MAKES NO NOISE.
IS ALWAYS READY. [11 30 6mw3t

No. 720 CHESNUT Street.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

ARE NOW OPENING

AN INVOICE OF

French Mantel Clocks,

Selected and Imported Expressly for their Sales.

CLARK & BIDDLE

CALL ATTENTION

TO THEIR LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

STERLING

AND

STANDARD SILVER-WARE.

ALSO,

GERMAN-SILVER GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY

OR [9 18 wfm3mrp

BRIDAL GIFTS.

OPERA GLASSES.

A large and fine assortment of OPERA GLASSES in every style; BARDOU'S and other makes.

WILLIAM Y. McALLISTER,

11 fmw1mrp NO. 728 CHESNUT ST.

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET

9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA

CARRIAGES.

BECKHAUS & ALLCAIER

Respectfully invite attention to their large and varied stock of

SUPERIOR FAMILY CARRIAGES

Of latest styles, with all the most recent improvements of finish.

ELEGANT LANDAU,

Just completed.

Also, CLARENCE COACHES AND COUPES of different styles.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

NO. 1204 FRANKFORD AVENUE,

Girard Avenue. [11 8fmwsmrp

DRY GOODS.

FINE DRESS GOODS,

FROM THE LATE FORCED SALES.

One case superb quality GRANITE POPLINS, all colors, at 75 cents; are now selling at $1 25.

One case elegant EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS, 75 cents; are now selling at $1 00.

One case LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES, very fine quality, $1 00.

One case FRENCH SILK POPLINS at $1 25; are now selling at $2.

One case very heavy FRENCH CORDED POPLINS, at $1 65; worth $2 25.

FANCY SILKS at great reduction.

Elegant heavy BLACK SILKS, $2 50, $2. Black Silks, best in the city.

FANCY DE LAINES, new styles, at 18½c.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

VELVET BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
MOSCOW BEAVERS.
ASTRACHAN BEAVERS,
WHITE AND
SCARLET BEAVERS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
All-wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $7 per pair.
Elegant Premium Blankets, $8 per pair.
Elegant Gold Medal Blankets, $12 per pair.

ABOUT 200 PAIRS OF FINE LARGE BLANKETS, slightly soiled at the mill, will be sold very low.

We have unusual facilities for getting BLANKETS direct from manufacturers, and can offer them in larger assortment, and on better terms than any others in the retail trade.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 11 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF

EXTENSION TABLE CLOTHS,

FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES

Received Direct from Europe.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS

Of every size from 2 to 6 yards long, with Napkins match.

A FULL LINE OF

REAL BARNSLEY DAMASKS AND

LINEN SHEETINGS.

G. MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,

9 18 wsm1rp NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

POPULAR PRICES FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

727

CHESNUT STREET.

1 14 1J1

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

CLOTH HOUSE.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Announce a fresh importation of

LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
FUR BEAVERS,
ASTRACHANS,
VELVETEENS,
CHINCHILLAS,
TUFTED BEAVERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, a large and varied assortment of GOODS adapted for Men's and Boys' Wear. 11 19 1mrp

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTIES

IN

LADIES' FINE CLOAKS.

NOW OPEN

The handsomest stock we have ever exhibited, comprising Garments in the most desirable materials, and of the most fashionble colors, in great variety, and which we will sell at

POPULAR PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIALTIES

IN

RICH BLACK DRESS SILKS.

We have just received a Case of

FINE LYONS SILKS,

Purchased under advantageous circumstances, of qualities varying from

$4 to $5 50,

To which we respectfully ask the attention of Ladies. These goods will be sold for less than they would cost to import.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT.

All the Favorite Colors in

PLAIN CORDED POPLINS,
REPS,
EPINGLINES.
VELOURS RUSSE,

And other Rich Fabrics for

WALKING SUITS,

Which we will sell by the yard, or make to order.

LADIES' DRESSES,

MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

A large variety of

LADIES' WALKING SUITS

At all times ready-made to put on.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Will be prepared to offer for HOLIDAY PRESENTS [splendid assortments of

LACES, LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

AT PRICES TO INSURE SALES.

THEIR STOCK OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Will be offered at the Lowest Rates.

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,
Girard Row, Philadelphia.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1108 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A large lot of Silk Fans, very cheap.
Gilt Stick Silk Fans, for the opera.
Handsome Papier Mache Work Boxes and Writing Desks, very low, 25 per cent. less than importers' prices.
Watch Stands, Ink Stands, Cigar Cases, Glove Boxes, Wax Dolls, etc.
A large assortment of Hdfs., very cheap.
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs.
Ladies' Lace Hdkfs., 40c., 60c., 80c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2.
Ladies' Hem-stitch and Tucked Hdkfs., very cheap.
Gents' Hem-stitched and Colored Border Hdkfs.
A large lot of Porte-monnaies, very cheap, 13c., 25c., 31c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 63c., 75c., 80c., $1.
Velvet and Berlin Wire Purses, very cheap.
A large lot of Ladies' Companions, 40c., 50c., 65c., 75c., $1 25, $1 50.
A new lot of Gents' Neck Ties, 31c.
A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy Shaker Flannels, 25c., 33c., 40c., and 50c.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linen, Napkins, and Towels, very cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT. 9 2 3smw1J1

DRY GOODS.

RICH LACE CURTAINS

AT AUCTION PRICES!

The subscribers have just received, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

THREE HUNDRED PAIRS

OF

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,

From the lowest to the highest quality, some of the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,
JACQUARD AND
MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
VESTIBULE CURTAINS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

Are now receiving from the recent

AUCTION SALES,

SOME VERY CHEAP LOTS OF

Barnsley Sheetings, Towels, Huckabacks, and Other Linen Goods,

To which they invite the attention of buyers, AS BEING NEARER TO OLD PRICES than anything they have been able to offer.

Blankets at Reduced Prices.

The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

Superior Quality Blankets,

All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.

ALSO,

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,

And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

11 30 20t NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

1867. CHRISTMAS. 1867.

EYRE & LANDELL

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

Have reduced some FINE GOODS for valuable

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FINE SHAWLS,
FINE SILKS,
WIDE VELVETS,
RICH PLAIDS,
GOOD POPLINS,
PIANO COVERS,
BALMORALS,
TABLE COVERS,
BLANKETS,
FINE DAMASKS,
LINEN NAPKINS,
GOOD GLOVES,
WORKED COLLARS
HDKFS. [10 23w1mam
MELODEON COVERS, ETC.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ALL THE NEW STYLES NOW READY.
CLOAKING CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
CLOAKS CUT FREE OF CHARGE.

The only CLOAK STORE in the city where you can get full value for your money, is at

D. WATKINS',

NINTH AND CHERRY,

10 17 thfm2m Between Arch and Race.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

COMPLETE STOCK OF

Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,

FOR GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND SACKINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 8 26m3

WILLIAMS & WOODWARD. NO. 922 CHESTNUT ST. THE MURPHEY HOUSE FURNISHING STORE. E. J. WILLIAMS W & W B. J. WOODWARD.